The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7533. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK DENOUNCED BY THE LONDON TIMES—SERIOUS EFFECT OF THE STROUSBERG FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, denounces the operations of the Co-operative Credit Bank as a scandal and a disgrace to the city, strongly intimating that it is swindling the public. By dint of its unconquerable audacity and an unscrupulous dissemination of puffs, it fosters schemes like the Keokuk and Kansas City Railway, which asks for a loan of two and a half million dollars, when it was ordered to be sold for debt last May.

The failure of Dr. Strousberg, the great railway contractor, seriously threatens Russian commercial credit. Many failures have already occurred. The banks are in a state of fear, which reacts on the London money market.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

INTERVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WITH THE SULTAN—RUSSIA AND THE SIGNERS OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, had a long interview with the Sultan yesterday. He represented to him the maladministration of the country, the discontent of the populations, the bad condition of the finances, and the consequent urgency of reform.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of this city says that Ignatieff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier, in which he threatened an armed intervention of the great powers if the Turkish persecution of the Christians continues.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia has sent no communication regarding Turkey to the signers of the Treaty of Paris, as reported. The good understanding and the continued exchange of views between the powers render such communication unnecessary.

SERVIAN MILITIA DRILLING FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

BELGRADE, Nov. 5.—The military of this city have been summoned under arms for three days' drill, after which they are to start immediately for the frontier.

FRANCE.

THE DUKE D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 5.—The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier was to-day elected President of the Assembly by a combination of the Left with a portion of the Right. This is regarded as a demonstration against the Bonapartists.

HOLLAND.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5.—The Queen of Holland is seriously ill with fever.

EGYPT.

REVOLT OF THE PEOPLE ON THE WHITE NILE AND DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The *Daily News* this morning has a special telegram from Alexandria saying that the inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing a hundred of them. The Government has dispatched reinforcements thither.

SPAIN.

PAPAL DICTATION—THE WAR ASCRIBED TO RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The *Diario Español*, of this city, says the Vatican has sent a note to Madrid which expresses approval of Cardinal Simoni's conduct regard the Circular. The note insists upon the execution of the Concordat; refuses to recognize the royal *placet*, attributes the civil war to religious tolerance, and demands that the Bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges and not by an ordinary tribunal.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—THE CORTES—ANOTHER NOTE FROM MR. CUSHING.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—One thousand more soldiers will embark at Santander on the 8th for Cuba. The Government has transferred two brigades from Catalonia to the North. The *Cronista* reasserts that the meeting of the Cortes will not be postponed.

The *Imparcial* states that Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, has delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs another note similar to that presented early last month in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States in Cuba. The Spanish Cabinet will speedily reply.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE SUNKEN IRON-CLAD VANGUARD.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Col. Gowen, of New-York, who raised the wrecks of the Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol, has been officially invited by the British Admiralty to put in proposals for raising the iron-clad Vanguard, sunk off Wicklow Head.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Robert Von Mohl, the statesman and political economist, is dead.

MALACCA.

THE ENGLISHMAN MURDERED A BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Colonial Office has received dispatches from the Straits Settlements showing that the Englishman murdered by the Malayans was the British Resident at Perak. His interpreter was also killed, four of his suite were wounded, and two are missing.

FAILURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The list of failures and suspensions in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of to-morrow will show a notable diminution of these disasters throughout the country the past week. Among the reported failures in New-England are M. Junius and Newhall & Kimball, cigar-dealers, of Boston; M. L. Fay, West India goods, and C. E. Knight, real estate agents, of Worcester; A. E. Fifield, West India goods, of Montpelier, Vt., and some small firms in Lynn, Marblehead, and other places.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The Atlanta *Constitution's* exploring party left Homerville, Ga., to-day, for Oketerokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and is fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State Geologist, accompanies the expedition.

THE BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—The *Commercial Bulletin* in its reviews of the dry goods market says: "There is rather a better feeling pervading all lines of goods, more especially brown cottons. The sale of 2,500 bales of Continental C's and D's for export to Manchester, England, is the topic on the street and an element of encouragement to cotton holders. A cable telegram on Wednesday for 1,000 bales more on the same terms was refused by the maker. The steam-ship Siberia, which sails to-day, takes out an invoice of the leading brands in our Boston market. This exporting business is growing to encouraging proportions, and from the ten bale lot sent out in June last by one of our State street mill treasurers a lasting business is likely to ensue."

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY SLIGHTLY INCREASED—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We have this morning several additional reports of county majorities in the late election, which add nearly 1,000 to the Democratic majority for Secretary of State as published yesterday. These corrections, according to our figures, make the Democratic majority 13,522. The Albany *Journal* last evening gave the apparent majority as 13,757. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, as we learn by telegraph, will claim 16,798. Some of its estimates, we think, must be very liberal for its side.

The State Senate remains as stated in yesterday's TIMES—twenty-two Republicans and ten Democrats. Some of the Democratic papers have claimed the election of David P. Loomis, their candidate in the Twentieth District, (Herkimer and Otsego Counties,) but we have seen no good reason to concede it, and a telegram received last evening reasserts the election of George Y. Gilbert, the Republican candidate, by seventy-four majority, with the town of Wilmust, Herkimer County, to hear from, whose vote can only slightly affect the result either way. Its total vote last Fall was only forty-six, and the Democrats had six majority. The only change in the Assembly is in the member from Fulton and Hamilton Counties, where John J. Hanson, Democrat, seems to be elected, reducing the Republican majority to fourteen.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARTRANFT'S MAJORITY NOW PLACED AT 15,250—RAWLE'S MAJORITY PROBABLY 14,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—The latest returns, based on official count, reduce Hartranft's majority to 15,250, but it is believed that further advices will not cause a fall below those figures. Allegheny County gives 5,461 majority for Hartranft, which is 400 more than was calculated upon. The Republican ticket lost 800 in Bradford County, Piollet's home, compared with Olmstead's vote in 1874, and gained 500 in Crawford. In Allegheny, Philadelphia, Chester Centre, and Lancaster Counties the temperance vote will amount to about 4,000. The vote for State Treasurer comes in slowly, and signifies that Rawle will have about 14,000 majority.

OFFICIAL COUNTY MAJORITIES REPORTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—The following are the official returns: Adams County, Dem. majority for Governor, 531; Franklin County, Rep. majority for Governor, 120; Susquehanna County, Rep. majority for Governor, 566; Crawford County, Rep. majority for Governor, 620; Lebanon County, Rep. majority, 1,251; Wyoming County, Dem. majority, 245; Luzerne County, Dem. majority, 1,406.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN.

LUDINGTON'S MAJORITY 1,500—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF FIVE IN THE SENATE AND SIX IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—It now appears that Ludington, Rep., has 1,500 majority for Governor. Kuchen, Dem., is undoubtedly elected Treasurer. The vote for the other candidates is so close that nothing but the official canvass can determine the result. The Republicans have five majority in the Senate, and six in the Assembly.

MINNESOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 10,000 TO 12,000—DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE HOUSE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The State election returns continue to be favorable to the Republicans as far as the State ticket is concerned. The Republicans claim from 10,000 to 12,000 majority for all the State candidates except that for Treasurer, who will probably have from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The legislative returns are as yet meagre, but the Democrats appear to have gained so far four or five members. This, if not offset by Republican gains, will make the Legislature very close.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

THE RESULT A DECIDED REPUBLICAN VICTORY—A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 5.—The *Daily Champion* has returns from eighty-nine of the 103 representative districts in Kansas, which show the election of fifty-eight regular Republicans, eight Independent Republicans, eleven Democrats, and twelve elected on the People's and Reform tickets.

The opposition had a much larger number of members last year than this. The election has resulted in a much more decided Republican victory than at that time.

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN SALEM COUNTY.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 5.—The official count of votes in Salem County elects the whole Republican ticket by the following majorities: Charles S. Plummer, Senator, 211; John Hires, Sheriff, 213; Richman Coles, Assembly, First District, 3; Quinton Keasby, Assembly, Second District, 135.

MISSISSIPPI.

ELECTION OF MR. WELLS TO CONGRESS BY 9,000 MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A telegram was received this morning by the Attorney General announcing that United States Attorney Wells, the Republican candidate for Congress in Mississippi, has been elected by a majority of 9,000.

A CRIMINAL MYSTERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—A mysterious case of outrage in the Dorchester District has just come to the attention of the Police, who are vigorously pushing forward an investigation. Mary C. Hammond, eleven years of age, living with her mother and stepfather on Charles street, was cruelly outraged some time during Tuesday evening. Her stories in relation to the affair are so conflicting that they lead to the belief that she is afraid to tell the correct story. The family evidently desire concealment, and but for the necessity of calling in physicians, it would doubtless have been secured. The child reluctantly told two stories. No proof as to the perpetrator has been obtained.

NATIONAL GOLD BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The President of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company states this morning that no official action has been taken concerning the affairs of that institution, but that without question the bank will at once go into liquidation, paying the depositors and stockholders in full.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The navigation of the Red River of the North was closed last night by cold weather. Several steam-boats are reported frozen up between Moorhead and Winnipeg.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE OF THE SCANDAL—PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING—THE LOADER CASE IN THE COURTS.

So far as regards the action of the Association of Congregational Ministers in their proposed investigation concerning Mr. Beecher, it is safe to say that nothing will be done for a week or perhaps two. The gentlemen composing the committee, which was appointed at the meeting held in the New-England Congregational Church, Brooklyn, E. D., last Wednesday, have held no formal meeting, nor have they yet arrived at a decision respecting the method of procedure in the investigation. The resolution under which they act directs them to review all the evidence, apparent and attainable, respecting the matters which brought Mr. Beecher before the courts, and to report to the association their findings, coupled with advice as to whether the accused gentleman should be retained in or be expelled from the association. It must be understood that the Ministerial Association has no jurisdiction over the churches as corporate bodies; it concerns itself only with the personal character of their Pastors, or such of them, that is, as belong to the New-York and Brooklyn Association. Should the result of the deliberations of the committee be a recommendation that Mr. Beecher be expelled, the adoption of such a resolution would not directly affect that gentleman's relations to Plymouth Church. It would simply be a verdict of moral condemnation by his associates. The committee is not limited to any set period for its work, and will take all the time necessary to go to the bottom of this complicated subject—if it is possible to reach so profound a depth. As to when it may make its report it can only be said that it "will report when it gets ready." The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Rev. Dr. Budington, Pastor of Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York; Prof. B. N. Martin, of the New-York University; Rev. C. H. Everett, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn; Rev. S. H. Virgin, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Harlem, New-York.

Though the committee have not organized yet, there is little doubt that Dr. Budington will be Chairman; to this position he would be entitled by parliamentary usage, as the gentlemen were appointed in the order named. It has been stated that Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, Scudder, Hepworth, Eggleston, and Cullen were present at last Wednesday's meeting, and that Dr. Storrs took part in the very animated debate which preceded the adoption of the resolution appointing the committee. This is an error. None of these gentlemen were there, and Messrs. Eggleston and Cullen are not members of the association. Rev. Mr. Halliday was present, and acted as the advocate for Mr. Beecher, who was absent.

The usual Friday evening prayer-meeting was held in Plymouth Church last evening, and at the conclusion of the services the Examining Committee met in the lecture-room, to consider applications for membership, &c. The minutes of the last meeting, relating to the dropping of Mrs. Moulton's name from the roll, were read, and at the conclusion of the reading Mr. Shearman stated that Miss Florence Tilton had applied for a letter of dismissal from Plymouth Church and of recommendation to some other congregation.

District Attorney Britton received notice yesterday from J. D. Marian, counsel for Joseph Loader, indicted for slandering Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that a motion would be made in the Court of Sessions this morning for the appointment of a commission to take testimony in behalf of his client. It is said that Mr. Marian will also ask Judge Moore not to consider his late argument to quash the indictment against Loader in the character of a demurrer, as suggested by the court, but to let it rest on its merits as a motion to quash.

MR. WEST AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much surprised to read in this morning's TIMES that my name had been dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church. The first intimation I had that such a movement was in contemplation was by a call from Mr. D. H. Hawkins, who came into my office yesterday about 2 P. M. and informed me that the Examing Committee would probably recommend to the church the same evening to drop my name from the roll. I replied that his communication was very unexpected, and that I should like to meet with the committee before such action was taken, but could not do so on such short notice, as my time would be occupied during the afternoon and I had an engagement in the evening out of town. He promised that he would state these facts to the committee, and would request them in my name to postpone action for one week, adding that the committee would undoubtedly accede to my request, as it would be showing a fair and Christian spirit to do so. When he left me I had no doubt but that an opportunity would be given me to appear before the committee and give them my reasons for absenting myself from the church, and therefore took no further action in the matter.

In view of the above facts, I think that the precipitate action of the church last night will be understood by your readers without further comment.

Yours truly WILLIAM F. WEST,
No. 2 Exchange Court.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

PORK-PACKERS' CONVENTION.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 5.—An adjourned meeting of the Pork-packer's Convention held at Quincy one year ago took place in this city yesterday. Delegates were present from a large number of points in the West. Resolutions were adopted recommending the adoption of the rules and regulations of the National Pork-packers' Convention recently held in St. Louis, favoring the discontinuance of buying on commission, and prescribing a deduction for unmerchantable hogs. Reports were made by delegates from different sections indicating that the crop in this section will equal that of last year. No serious results are apprehended from the ravages of the hog cholera.

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS IN TROUBLE.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 5.—There was quite an excitement at Dartmouth College this morning, caused by the arrest of ten or twelve of the students. On Friday and Saturday the students attended an auction sale of books at the store of J. B. Parker, and, as he claims, behaved in a very unbecoming manner, breaking windows, furniture, &c., and assaulting himself and clerk. Mr Parker obtained indictments against ten of the number, and last night Sheriff Tabor, of Hanover, assisted by Sheriff Newell, of Haverhill, called at the rooms of the students at 1 o'clock, and requested them to get up and accompany them. The request was complied with, and they were locked up till this morning, when they were taken to the cars at Norwich Station and brought to Plymouth for trial. About four hundred or more of the students accompanied the coach containing the prisoners to the station, cheering and yelling all the way, and only about six were left to attend chapel service. Mr. Parker, the plaintiff, arrived at the depot soon after, intending to take the train to Plymouth, but the boys remaining hustled him into the depot, shoved him into the ticket office and locked the door, keeping him there until after the train had left. This afternoon at a preliminary hearing the students gave bonds for their appearance at the March term of the court at Haverhill and were released from custody. Mr. Parker is the proprietor of a large book store in Hanover, and had recently purchased the only other book store in town, thus securing a monopoly of the business, and the trouble arose in connection with this purchase.

THE WAR ON THE WHISKY RINGS.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE RUMORED INDICTMENT OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, sent out from Cincinnati by the Associated Press, was printed here this morning, which states that several new indictments of persons connected with the whisky frauds have been found by the Grand Jury. Among the names mentioned are Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, and Orville Grant, the President's brother. The Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury have no information of these indictments. Attorney General Pierrepont says he received information of the indictment of McKee and McGrue, and is sure if others had been found, they would also have been reported to him. Secretary Bristow has no information of such indictments, and Solicitor Wilson says there is no ground whatever for the report.

SIXTY INDICTMENTS RETURNED AT CHICAGO—MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The United States Grand Jury has returned into court about sixty indictments against parties charged with criminal violations of internal revenue laws relating to whisky. Most of those implicated reside in Chicago, and many of them are prominent citizens. Bench warrants have been issued and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and many of them will be served to-morrow. The last includes those who were arrested at the outbreak of the whisky war, and who gave bonds for further appearance, but many new victims have been added, from wealthy rectifiers down to impecunious Gaugers and Storekeepers. Some of the most important distillers are W. S. Golsen, F. A. Eastman, Hartman Brothers, John A. Furlong, J. Schlessman, P. R. Mason, Andrew & David Cochrane, Joseph Roelle, B. M. Ford, Oliver & Co., H. & C. Fredericks, George Miller. Rectifiers—R. P. Hutchinson, R. N. Hutchinson, and George C. Crosby. It is reported that one of the parties has defrauded the Government out of no less than $40,000 per month, while others come nearly up to that figure.

EX-UNITED STATES GAUGER M'FALL ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY—NO CONFIRMATION OF YESTERDAY'S RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Col. John McFall, late United States Guager here, and who recently wrote a very high-sounding letter to a prominent officer of the Treasury Department on the subject of his removal from office, appeared in the United States District Court to-day and withdrew his plea of not guilty to four indictments pending against him, and entered a plea of guilty. No further indictments were returned by the Grand Jury to-day, and nothing has occurred tending to confirm the rumors of yesterday that several prominent persons here and elsewhere had been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES SERENADED.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF HACKETT, PHELPS, AND OTHERS—SPEECHES, CHEERS, AND FIRE-WORKS.

A grand serenade was given last night by the Democrats of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts to the successful candidates in the recent election. At 8 o'clock some 5,000 men had collected at Thirty-first street and Third avenue, and the throng increased every moment until, at 8:30 o'clock, the hour at which the procession moved, there could not have been less than 8,000 men in line. The full band of the Seventy-first Regiment was in attendance, and played excellent selections of popular music. Fire-works were displayed in profusion, and the line of procession was illuminated with the glare of calcium lights. The demonstration was in every respect an imposing one, and bore ample evidence of the strength of the Anti-Tammany Party in this City and the popularity of the successful candidates. Edward Hanning acted as Grand Marshal. The procession was headed by a battalion of torch-bearers, flanked by files of men carrying new brooms, indicating the clean sweep made by the popular party. Next followed the members of the District Committees of the Anti-Tammany organization in barouches drawn double teams gaily caparisoned. The splendid band of 100 pieces of the Seventy-first Regiment came next, and the solid columns of the Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Districts, largely augmented by accessions from the localities through they passed, made up the imposing demonstration. It was originally intended to serenade Recorder Hackett and Judge-elect Sanford, but owing to the severe indisposition of the Recorder, and a recent death in the family of Mr. Sanford, the programme was changed, and it was decided under the circumstances not to intrude on those gentlemen. The procession accordingly moved through Thirty-seventh street to the residence of Senator-elect Francis M. Bixby, at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, where that gentleman was serenaded, and in response to the calls of the multitude, made a speech in which he thanked them for the honor done him, and promised to do all in his power to merit their approval in the future. The procession then moved through Forty-second street and up Lexington avenue to the residence of Stephen D. Van Schaick, Surrogate-elect, No. 133 East Fifty-fifth street, where an ovation similar to that given to Mr. Bixby was tendered the new Surrogate. Mr. Van Schaick acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in an appropriate speech, and, after giving vent to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, the serenaders marched to the residence of Col. Gildersleeve, where similar scenes were repeated.

The procession next moved to the residence of District Attorney Phelps, at Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, and tendered that gentleman an enthusiastic ovation on his appearance. After the applause had subsided Mr. Phelps, in a happy speech, thanked them for the honor done him, and said that he looked upon the demonstration as an evidence of the fact that in the canvass just closed the people had elected their own candidates without dictation from any person, and he hoped this would always be the case. During the canvass he had been assailed with personal calumny and vituperation, but he had kept his lips closed, and was proud to submit his character to the citizens of New-York. He hoped to be able to serve them in the future as he had in the past, and earn the approval of all good citizens. Mr. Phelps' remarks were greeted at their conclusion with great applause.

TO BE HANGED.

GUELPH, Ontario, Nov. 5.—Henry White, colored, was found guilty at the assizes here to-day of the murder of his wife, in the township of Peel, on the 11th of August last, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of December next. The jury were out twenty minutes.

SMALL-POX IN ULSTER COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Small pox has been raging for the last three weeks in Ellenville, Ulster County, twenty-four miles from here. The cases have averaged twenty all the time, and a number of them have proved fatal.

THE BROOKLYN RING.

A MOVEMENT TO PROSECUTE ITS PRINCIPAL MEMBERS.

SECRET MEETINGS OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—IMPORTANT ACTION PROPOSED—A LAW COMMITTEE APPOINTED—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

The movement to prosecute the principal members of the Brooklyn Ring, which was noticed in THE TIMES several weeks ago, is well under way, and bids fair to result most disastrously to the men who have so long enriched themselves at the expense of the tax-payers of that city. It is stated on excellent authority that a complete case against the several members of the Ring—Kingsley, Keeney, William A. Fowler, the Ring Water Commissioner, and others—has been made out by a committee of the Tax-payers' Association and other prominent citizens, and forwarded to the Governor at Albany. The evidence against the defendants embraces a long list of affidavits charging various frauds in the completion of public works, paving of streets, construction of sewers, &c., many of which are already matters of public notoriety. Among the frauds charged are those connected with the building of the Brooklyn Bridge and the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir. The latter will be remembered as the public work for the building of which Kingsley & Keeney, the Ring contractors, charged such enormous prices, and are even now beseiging the Board of Aldermen for a further appropriation of half a million. Another contract in which William C. Kingsley, the head of the Ring firm of contractors, was interested, was the laying of the Nicolson pavement on certain streets, a job through which, as is alleged, Kingsley pocketed seventy-five cents per square foot, or $65,000 in all, although he had nothing whatever to do with the work. The facts in the case have already been laid before several prominent lawyers of this City, including Charles O'Conor and ex-Attorney General Barlow, who, it is understood, have had charge of the task of preparing them for presentation to the Governor. The members of the Ring in Brooklyn are now thoroughly frightened by the result of the election, and are doing everything in their power to avert the punishment which they know should follow their corrupt acts. William A. Fowler, the Water Board Commissioner under whose administration the alleged frauds have been committed, is endeavoring to smooth over the ugly appearance of affairs, and, if possible, to form combinations by which he and his favorites may retain office under the incoming Republican administration, and thus block the wheels of reform. Ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, who is understood to be a prominent leader in the new movement, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was pledged not to communicate any definite information in regard to the proceedings against the Ring. This much, however, he was willing to state. There was a movement on foot, led by some of the first citizens and property-holders of Brooklyn, to bring the men who had so long been growing rich at the expense of the city to justice, and to compel them, if possible, to restore the plunder they had taken from the people. The papers in the case had already been or were about to be forwarded to the Governor and the Attorney General for their consideration. More than this he could not say. It was well known that during the past four years the value of real estate in Brooklyn had fallen off very largely, while the rate of taxation had increased. For all this expenditure there was nothing to show but a vast amount of extravagantly constructed and largely useless public works. The people had at last become aroused to the necessity of a change, and at the recent election had placed in office men who were pledged to reform and to the prosecution of those who had, as alleged, robbed the City. There was no doubt that Mayor-elect Schroeder and the new Republican administration would support such a movement for genuine reform and restitution.

Mr. Harvey Farrington, another member of the Tax-payers' Association, was also visited by a representative of THE TIMES. He declined to say anything more than that he knew such a project had been determined upon. Another responsible resident of Brooklyn, the gentleman at whose house the Citizens' Committee have held their meetings, was also visited. He requested that his name should not be made public, and gave some few particulars of the proceedings, but stated that public policy, as well as the private interests of the gentlemen engaged in the movement, rendered it necessary that secrecy should for the present be observed. He stated that the meetings had been held at his house (in Montague street) at intervals during the past two months. There were but few persons engaged in the movement, and none of them were, or expected to be, officeholders. He did not deem it advisable now to make the names of any of the gentlemen known. They had appointed from their number a Law Committee, and it was under their management that the affidavits had been procured and prepared for presentation to the Attorney General. He did not think they had yet been forwarded to Albany. There were three or four affidavits obtained, and the facts set forth in them were highly important, and were regarded as quite sufficient to justify the Attorney General in beginning actions against the members of the "Ring." The actions would be brought, if the Attorney General should entertain the application, under the provisions of the "Civil Remedy" bills passed by the Legislature last Winter, which enabled the State to sue for the recovery of money from defaulting or malfeasant officers of any city or county. It was considered best to resort to this course so that a special deputy might be appointed by the Attorney General to conduct the suits, who would have the power on behalf of the State to employ able associate counsel. The laws of last Winter really made such proceedings as this very simple, so that any proficient lawyer might conduct the cases; but the committee felt assured that the Ring would, if attacked, employ an array of able counsel to defend them, and for this reason it was deemed most advisable to ask State aid. The probability of the facts and papers being made public depended largely upon the action of the Attorney General on the application made or to be made to him.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Eastern Division of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad was sold yesterday at Marysville, Kan., by the Master in Chancery, and was purchased by the purchasing committee appointed by the bondholders for $100,000. The Western Division will be sold to-day. An arrangement has been perfected among all parties interested, and a new company will be organized, to be called the St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Company, as soon as the sale is confirmed. The road will be completed at once, and will continue under the same management as at present.

A COUNTERFEITER NEATLY CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—Not long since the New-York division of the United States Secret Service Department arrested a number of counterfeiters, one of whom was James McGrath, leader of a notorious gang issuing bogus coin. McGrath escaped from jail in New-York subsequently to the trial of one of the counterfeiters. About a week ago he tried to steal a passage to Europe on the steamer Pennsylvania by stowing himself away in the coal bunkers, but was discovered before the pilot left the vessel and sent ashore. A day or two since Capt. Clark, of the steamer Indiana, was approached by a man who represented that a friend of his wanted to take a passage on the Indiana, but he had no money, and wished to work his way over as a fireman. The Captain, recollecting the request of the secret service officer, directed the man to send his friend along and it would be all right; he would accept him. McGrath proved to be the would-be fireman. He only made his appearance a short time before the vessel was ready to steam out, and then he was called into the Captain's room and introduced to Detective Drummond, who took him into custody.

THE DOMINION LEGISLATURE.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED THIS SESSION.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5.—The Provincial Legislature assembled at 3 o'clock to-day. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech from the throne, welcomed the members on their assembling to begin the labors of the third Parliament. He offered congratulations upon the peace and good order which prevailed during the late elections, and the result of voting by ballot. He regretted that the Province of Quebec had not escaped the effects of the financial crisis felt throughout the Dominion, but was thankful to Divine Providence for an abundant harvest.

The difficulties experienced by the North Shore and Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railroad Companies in negotiating bonds having forced these companies to abandon the works undertaken by them, it is recommended that the Government should complete these enterprises, and measures will be submitted with this end in view.

An act will be submitted which, while scrupulously respecting the rights and privileges of Catholics and Protestants, will modify the administration of the Department of Public Instruction and render its working more efficacious.

The plan, adopted at the last session, to facilitate the settlement of public lands is a great success.

In spite of the financial crisis, the finances of the Province are in a satisfactory state.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—1 A. M.—The low barometer central over Louisiana last night has rapidly moved eastward beyond the South Atlantic coast, accompanied by cloudy and rainy weather from Tennessee and Virginia southward. The temperature has fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and risen somewhat from the Indian Territory and Arkansas to Dakota, Minnesota, and Lake Superior. The Ohio River above Cincinnati and the Monongahela River have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising and higher barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and cold, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by rising temperature over the interior.

For the West Gulf States, high barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer and clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds shifting to southerly, slightly warmer, clear weather, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys stationary to falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warm and clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, slightly warmer, clear weather, with north-west to south-west winds in the latter, and northerly winds in the former, shifting to southerly over the interior.

The river commenced falling at Pittsburg.

For the New-York canal region, temperature slightly above freezing on Saturday night.

For the lake region, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and clear weather.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning several incendiary fires were discovered in Braintree, two miles from West Randolph, Mass. Seven buildings, consisting of farm-houses and barns, belonging to Luther Tilson, Joseph Smalley, Loren Marsh, and James Marsh, together with most of their contents, were destroyed. The houses were situated seventy-five rods apart, and how they were fired one after another without the discovery of the incendiary is a mystery. The loss is about $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance in the Farmers' Mutual.

The tannery occupied by A. M. Draper & Co. and Harriman & Ames, manufacturers of buckskin gloves and mittens, at Bristol, N. H., was burned Thursday night. The loss on the building is $5,000; insured for $3,000. The loss of A. M. Draper & Co. on stock is $3,000; insured for $1,500. The loss of Harriman & Ames on stock is $2,000; insured for $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Yesterday afternoon the front door of Mr. Charles F. Kipp's residence, on Central avenue, near Walnut street, King's Bridge, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished before any damage had been sustained. The fire was caused by some unknown person throwing a quantity of kerosene oil on the door and setting fire to it.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the one-story brick building No. 391 West street, this City, owned by the Neilson estate, and occupied by John Flynn as a coffee saloon, caused by an overheated stove setting fire to a board partition. Damage, $25. The fire extended to No. 390½, occupied by Patrick Meaney. Damage, $25.

Lanor Weeks' storehouse, at Keene, N. H., with a large stock of glassware, was burned Thursday night. The loss is $15,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Waldron's house at Keene was also burned the same night. Loss, $1,200; covered by insurance.

The residence of Mr. Hatcher, near Hooper, Dodge County, Neb., was burned Tuesday night. Mrs. Green, his sister-in-law, has been arrested, and acknowledges that she set fire to the house. This is the second house Hatcher has had burned over his head this Fall.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

About sixty Mormon missionaries have passed through Omaha, Neb., this week, bound for different portions of the country.

John K. Valentine was yesterday appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The memorial to Congress asking for a national system of levees for the Mississippi River was passed in the Mississippi Senate yesterday.

B. Kirkpatrick & Co., shipping merchants of Pictou, Nova Scotia, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are about thirty thousand dollars.

Philo L. Schoville, of Rochester, N. Y., was struck by a passing train last night, and so completely cut to pieces that his remains had to be shovelled up.

The Republican primary meetings of Providence, R. I., last evening resulted in favor of Mayor Doyle, the present incumbent, nine of the ten wards electing delegates in his favor.

The work of repairing the break in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, three miles east of Hawley, Penn., which occurred on Monday night, is about completed, and boats are running as usual.

Ira P. Goldthwait, a peddler of Yankee notions in New-Hampshire, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, at Nashua, N. H., by taking poison. His wife committed suicide a few weeks ago by drowning.

Rev. S. Y. McMaster, D. D., LL. D., Rector of Christ Church, St. Paul, Minn., and well known in Protestant Episcopal Church circles throughout the country, died yesterday after a long and painful sickness.

A horse driven by Mr. George Davis, through Western avenue, Gloucester, Mass., yesterday, took fright and ran away, running over a little daughter of George Gardner, and instantly killing her. Mr. Davis was thrown out of his wagon and received very severe injuries.

The late Judge Joel Parker, of Boston, left a liberal bequest to found a law school in connection with Dartmouth College. The gift is in property not immediately available, but is sufficient to erect a suitable building and endow a Professorship, and his valuable law library accompanies it.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The reception to Gov. Chamberlain by the Chamber of Commerce to-day was the occasion for the largest meeting of that body that has been known for years. In reply to congratulations upon the wholesome effect of the reforms of his administration upon the commercial prosperity of Charleston and material interest of the State, the Governor reiterated his pledge to give good and honest government to South Carolina, and expressed deep gratification at receiving the co-operation of the business men of Charleston.

EMBEZZLERS PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—Manton Heard and Robert A. Pearson, who, as Cashier and Teller of the Rhode Island National Bank, embezzled $220,000 of the funds of that institution, and were sentenced three years ago to nine years' imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President, and were discharged this evening.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE CAPTAINS—THE NUMBER OF DISORDERLY HOUSES AND DRINKING PLACES IN THIS CITY—TESTIMONY OF EXCISE COMMISSIONER STINER.

The Assembly Committee on Crime met yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, T. C. Campbell presiding. The investigation was confined to the Excise Department. Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that the Excise Board had granted licenses to places of disreputable character in Broome, Prince, Grand, and Thompson streets. The Excise Inspectors had not called upon him for any information. The Excise office had refused a license to a notoriously bad place in Greene street, but there was one granted to a resort of the same character in the same street. Capt. Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, gave a list of six places in his district which were resorted to by thieves and other disreputable persons. Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, made a similar return relating to his district. Thomas J. Wendover, an Excise Inspector, testified that the places mentioned by Capt. Lowery and Capt. Williams were known as "bucket" shops, and license had been refused until they had changed the character of the place and put up bars and retailed liquor out of a bottle and glass.

Capt. Garland, of the Eighteenth Precinct, said there was only one place in his precinct of doubtful character; last Summer he arrested persons for selling liquor on Sunday, but they were discharged on bail, and were never tried; he thought the law was very loose in this matter, and this species of violation of the law is strongly protected by political influences.

Mr. Hess, of the committee, remarked that the Sunday Liquor law could not be enforced in this City; when this law was enforced, and all the saloons kept closed on Sunday, there was more drunkenness and crime than before or since.

Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, produced a list of houses of prostitution in his district in which liquor was sold. A great number of these had recently procured licenses, and others were selling on permits. It was, he said, very difficult to procure evidence against persons accused of selling liquors without a license. He did not like to send a policeman to drink liquor, and if he did send one in uniform he would not be supplied with drink. He could send a policeman in citizen's clothes as a spectator, but an officer could not positively swear that liquor sold over the counter was alcohol, except he himself had tasted it. He suggested that it should be made a misdemeanor to expose liquor for sale without having first obtained a license.

Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that he was not consulted by the Excise officers regarding the character of the places in which liquor was sold.

Thomas Brady, an ex-Inspector of Excise in the Tenth Precinct, testified that there were 700 or 800 drinking saloons in his precinct. He was not in the habit of consulting the Police Captains. He confined himself to visiting the several houses, and occasionally made inquiries of the neighbors. He thought it would be a good idea to have the Police Captains consulted before licenses were granted. The Excise Commissioners generally adopted the report of the Excise Inspectors, and in reply to Mr. Townsend, he said there was nothing to prevent an inspector getting rich in six months if he took the risk of making false reports. Mr. Townsend asked him if he did not think one Commissioner and one clerk could do the business of the Excise office, but witness replied that he thought there was work enough there for five clerks at least. Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, stated that there was no house in his precinct frequented by women of ill repute. There were places resorted to by rough characters and idle young men, and one of these was an unlicensed house. The Excise officers never consult him before giving license to persons selling liquor. There were, he said, seventy-one persons selling liquor in his precinct who held no license, but out of that number twelve had receipts for money paid to the Excise office.

W. R. Davidson, Inspector of Excise in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts, testified that there were about four hundred liquor saloons in his district, of which number from sixty to seventy-five were unlicensed; he reported all the unlicensed places to the Excise Board; he thought the proprietors of these houses were disposed to pay the license, but they were poor and unable to pay; he understood the Police had received instructions to arrest all who sold liquor without a license, and he was aware that the Excise Commissioners reported to the Police all these places as fast as the lists were prepared; he was in the habit of examining the liquor saloons and of exercising his judgment as far as possible in coming to a decision as to the character of the places; he never consulted the Police Captain and never reported to him.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Thirteenth Precinct, testified that there were only two places of bad character in his district; these places had license to sell liquor; there were, he said, forty places in his precinct where liquor was sold without license; thirty-five of the proprietors of these houses were arrested, but they were bailed out, and they reopened the next day; three or four of these were again arrested, and again discharged, and, with one exception, the whole thirty-five were still violating the law; five out of the thirty-five had receipts from the Excise Board.

John H. Terhune, an Inspector of Excise in the Thirteenth and Seventh Police Precincts, said that there were 800 places in his district in which liquor was sold, and about 150 of these had no license; he never consulted or reported to the Police.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that there were thirteen places of bad repute in his precinct; there are 455 liquor saloons in his precinct, out of which 200 are selling without a license; he had made twelve or thirteen arrests, but the accused were discharged on bail; it was very difficult to close these unlicensed places, as the cases are not prosecuted or disposed of.

Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that there were on the 4th of October last six places of bad repute in his district, and he did not think they were proper places to be licensed; there were from 200 to 300 liquor saloons in his precinct, out of which about 100 had no license; in the latter cases he found it difficult to get evidence against the parties sufficient to justify their arrest.

Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that there were eleven places of bad repute in his district; there were 600 liquor saloons in the precinct, and over 100 of these had no license, but seventy of these had receipts; he had arrested persons holding these receipts, but he discharged them under instructions from Police Head-quarters; he found it very difficult to get evidence against persons for violation of the Excise law, and when he did arrest them they were discharged.

Edward Slevin, a special Police officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, stated that he had recently reported the existence of forty-eight places of bad repute in the precinct; there were about 350 places in his precinct in which liquor was sold, and of these about one hundred had no license, but of the latter sixty-five had permits or receipts from the Excise office.

August Erben, Excise Inspector of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Precincts, was asked how he reported certain places as being well conducted, while Capt. Mount had testified that they were the resort of thieves. The witness said he had no reason to think the places were the resort of thieves. He had made no inquiries of Capt. Mount respecting these places. In reply to Mr. Townsend, witness said that he thought a discharged convict from Sing Sing would be a fit person to receive a license to sell liquor. It might, he said, "reform" him. There were 442 places in the Nineteenth Precinct in which liquor was sold, but only 280 had licenses. He had been an Excise Inspector for over two years, and he had never found it necessary to recommend that an applicant should be refused a license. He was never offered money by any person selling liquor.

Excise Commissioner William H. Stiner was next examined. In reference to the allegations made against him by Annie Coleman, of Greene street, he said there was not the slightest foundation for her charges; he met her at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, and he might have mentioned Mr. Kinkel's name to her; he never authorized Mr. Kinkel to receive any money for him or to settle any cases for him; he had not made raids for the purpose of making money, and he could prove that he was offered $5,000 if he ceased the raids, and it was not therefore likely that he would sell himself for $125; he never wrote to her asking for a meeting, but he had received a note from her asking him to meet her at her own house, which he declined to do; he could not produce that note, as it was destroyed.

He never knew the woman until he met her at Union Hill, and he never authorized any one to write to her. A number of politicians had called upon him to influence him regarding his action in these cases, but he told them he could not interfere, as they were in the hands of the District Attorney.

In reply to Mr. Townsend Mr. Stiner said that in future he would consult the Police respecting the character of applicants for license except where he himself had personal knowledge of the applicant. There were complaints made that the inspectors had received money from liquor dealers, but these complaints were not substantiated. Mr. Townsend inquired how it happened that licenses were granted to places which were reported as disreputable by the Police, and Mr. Stiner replied that the most careful inquiry was made in each case, and that if the Police Captains came before the board and testified to the disreputable character of a house, the license would be suspended if the charge was sustained. He believed that patrolmen often made charges against liquor dealers through spite, and he was not guided in all cases by Police reports. He could not tell the number of "bucket" shops in the City. The board had the power to revoke a license, but they would not do so except on evidence produced before them. No particular instructions were given to the inspectors to make inquiries of the Police, but they had general instructions to make diligent inquiries into each case. Receipts were issued by the board for "deposits," but no permits were granted, and persons who sold on these receipts were violating the law and liable to arrest.

Michael Seery, of No. 117 West Twenty-fourth street, liquor dealer, testified that he had no license, but sold under a receipt for $50 obtained last March; he never applied for a license.

Commissioner Stiner, having been recalled, said that the Commissioners had taken notice of places where brawls had occurred. In the case of McKenna & Duffy, in whose place a bar-tender killed a man in self-defense, the license was not withdrawn, as the bar-tender was not in the wrong. In conclusion Mr. Stiner said that the practice of taking deposits for licenses would in future be discontinued. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED ABUSES AT THE FLATBUSH ASYLUM—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The investigation into alleged abuses at the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum was continued by the State Commissioner on Lunacy, Dr. Ordronaux, with the assistance of the five gentlemen appointed by Mayor Hunter as an auxiliary committee—Messrs. Dwight Johnson, I. J. Van Nostrand, ex-Judge Greenwood, Ripley Ropes, and Charles Townsend. Three Commissioners of Charities for the county were present, Messrs. Midas, Raber, and Norris having been subpœnaed, and were accompanied by Judge Troy, their counsel. Before proceedings were commenced, the State Commissioner rose and addressed the County Commissioners upon the aim and purport of the investigation. He stated that he had learned with sorrow from an employe in the asylum that he couldn't testify without losing his bread and butter. This fact had been corroborated by others, and it was such a stigma upon the fair fame of the county that he trusted the Commissioners would remove it. Judge Troy, counsel for the Commissioners, said the statement was untrue. No act or intimation or suggestion of that kind had ever been made. Dr. Norris, the President of the Board of Charities of the county, corroborated this denial most emphatically, and said that he was quite taken by surprise at any one making such a statement. It was completely false—made out of whole cloth. He excused himself for not having been present at the previous meeting on the ground of the fatigue arising from the election, and he asked that the Commissioners might be permitted the assistance of an attorney to defend their reputations. Dr. Ordronaux said that Dr. Norris misconstrued the nature of the investigation, which did not affect the Commissioners, but was simply an open inquiry. Dr. Norris insisted upon having an attorney because ex parte statements were given by witnesses and were eagerly seized upon by a prejudiced community. The State Commissioner yielded the point.

The first witness was then called, one of the visiting ladies appointed by the State-Aid Association, a Miss Jennie S. Robinson, who testified that she had visited the asylum ever once or twice a week from the month of April, 1874; she had noticed the neglect of nurses in regard to the comfort of patients and the general want of supplies; there was great deficiency of bedding, sheets, and shirts, and at least one-half of the latter were in a miserable condition, mere fragments; there were only forty shirts for thirty-six patients in one of the wards; in hot weather the air was excessively foul, and the patients were half covered with flies; there was a deficiency in some articles of food, notably butter; there was a deficiency of heating apparatus in one of the halls, and the under-clothing, as a general thing, was so wet that she could feel the moisture through her kid glove. She was cross-examined by Judge Troy, who elicited from her that the nurses were very kind and courteous, but reticent in giving information since the publication of an article in a Brooklyn paper accusing the visiting ladies of creating a spy system. The witness testified also that she had personally been treated with discourtesy by Drs. Blanchard and Wettling, who, when she entered the office were generally seated with their feet on the table, their hats on their heads, and smoking. They never got up unless the key was not on the table, in which case one of them would get up and throw it down. Dr. Norris had been memorialized with regard to the discharge of some employes by the Ladies' Visiting Committee, and in answer he made use of the expression, "Ladies, it's none of your business," which she thought decidedly rude. Miss Dora Robinson, sister of the above, and also a visiting lady, corroborated these statements, and further testified that she considered the nurses unfit for their positions from ignorance and want of sympathy with the patients; one did not know what a thermometer was, and she thought the want of sympathy was evinced by harsh speaking and rudeness.

The next witness was Dr. James A. Blanchard, the Superintendent of the asylum. After stating his official position and that of Dr. Corey, he denied in toto the charges of rudeness made by the visiting ladies, and declared that on every occasion he had treated them with the courtesy of a gentleman; he had never been officially informed of their position, but admitted that they visited the asylum in an official capacity; the patients were classified, as far as possible, from a medical standpoint, not from a financial one; the pay patients were, as far as could be done, kept to the upper floors, but they were in every part of the building; they had better fare than the others. The State Commissioner then examined him minutely as to the interior workings of the asylum, and elicited the fact that the building was overcrowded, and was deficient in bedsteads. He had no authority to buy them, but could have mattrasses made on the spot, having the ticks on hand, which it was only necessary to fill with straw; there was a deficiency of clothing, and perhaps of underclothing; of brushes, but not of combs; the nurses he considered were as good as could be got for the money; it was "Hobson's choice," and they did very fairly; their duties were explained to them when they entered; the attendants searched the patients when they were first admitted, and their valuables were secured. He never had heard of the attendants demanding money from friends of patients to secure kind treatment; it might occur without his knowledge; there might be some attendants who did not know the meaning and uses of a thermometer, but he did not think it was probable. With regard to German-speaking attendants, there were four on the male side, but no female attendant who understood the language. The witness spoke German, as also did Dr. Wettling, but Dr. Attwood did not, and if a complaint should be made by a German female patient who did not understand English he presumed that Dr. Wettling would be sent for. He would not necessarily disbelieve the statement of a lunatic, considering lunacy to be a question of degrees. He would require some circumstantial evidence in corroboration, however, and would only give a limited confidence to the accusations or complaints of lunatics even of a mild degree. Dr. Corey was not now the Supervising Physician, but the Consulting Physician, and visited the asylum much less frequently than at the date of his first appointment. He did not consider that Dr. Corey's position was any reflection on his ability, but had not given much thought to the matter. With regard to the diet, he thought it was not sufficiently varied. He had not heard, nor did he believe that there was any leakage between the steward's department and the cook's kitchen, nor did he think such a thing could exist for any space of time without his knowledge. He accepted the theory that lunatics should have good nourishing diet, and that this should be continuous, and not confined to periods of excitement. Cases of cruelty had never occurred to his knowledge, except in the McGee affair, and he considered that it would be extremely hard to find out such a matter, on account of the difficulty of obtaining evidence. He strictly cautioned all attendants to refrain from any irritating deportment, and as for any attendant returning a blow, he would be discharged within five minutes. He had never heard that Mrs. Cunningham, the Matron, had given out sewing to patients of a degree and kind that would tax their strength. The seamstress gave out sewing to those who chose to work, for they were invited, not compelled. Every pleasant day the patients were permitted to walk out in the grounds, and the attendants were ordered to see that they did go out. The investigation was then adjourned until Tuesday at 2 P. M., at No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn.

NOVEL ELECTION BETS.

A novel sight was witnessed on the Bowery yesterday in the fulfillment of an election bet made between two young men named Barrow and French. Previous to the election they made a wager on the contest between Smyth and Hackett for the Recordership, the agreement between them being that whoever lost the bet was to sweep the sidewalk on the Bowery from Division to Bayard street. French being the losing party, he yesterday proceeded to his task of sweeping, attired in full dress, with white tie and kid gloves. The broom was a new one, with the handle painted red and striped with blue and white, and was also decorated with ribbons of various colors. A large crowd of people witnessed the performance.

In discharge of an election bet, Franz Naumer yesterday wheeled W. L. Powers in a barrow round the block bounded by Lawrence, Jay, and Willoughby streets and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS' REPORT.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION—PROTECTION AGAINST SNOW—RE-ROLLING THE IRON—DALE CREEK BRIDGE—IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED—THE COMPANY'S COAL MINES—RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: During the month of August the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad made the usual annual inspection of the road. The result was quite satisfactory, as the entire line gave evidence of steady, noticeable, and substantial improvement, fully justifying the commendation bestowed, in our report of 1874, upon the General Superintendent and his several assistants.

In our report for 1874 we remarked that "the protection of the road now against obstruction by snow has been carried to such a degree of perfection that impediments to the operation of the line from that cause will be no greater in the future than may be expected on any of the lines between Chicago and New-York. The problem of the practicability of the road for Winter operation may be considered as solved."

The experiences of last Winter more than maintain this declaration; for, while the lines between Chicago and New-York were frequently and seriously obstructed by snow, the Union Pacific Road was substantially free from such impediment during the entire season, notwithstanding the Winter was exceedingly severe, and the fall of snow unusually great.

The only serious delay on the road during the year was occasioned by the "wash-outs" on the two western divisions last Spring. All roads are liable to such disasters, but on none could they be met more efficiently than they were on this. It put the Superintendent's department to a severe and unexpected strain, and the promptness and completeness with which it was met shows how thoroughly that department is organized. The greatest delay to first-class passengers was three days, and the greatest delay to freight was ten days, notwithstanding the vast amount upon the line at the time. The experiences of the "wash-out" period, short as it was, and the means adopted to prevent a like occurrence, we regard as sufficient to dispel any apprehension for the future, beyond such as apply to all the great lines of the country.

The replacement of iron is being carried on with sufficient rapidity to keep the track in as serviceable and efficient condition as upon most other trunk lines. The mountain divisions are being supplied with steel rail as fast as the needs of the road require and it can be obtained.

The establishment of a rolling mill on the line at Laramie was an act of wisdom, and is working a great saving in the cost of re-rolling the iron of the road. Heretofore all re-rolling was done by mills east of the Mississippi River. The economy of the present system will appear from the following statement. Heretofore Eastern mills took the old iron at Council Bluffs at $21 per ton, and returned at that point the same number of tons at $51. Allowing fifty cents per ton each way over the Missouri River bridge would make the cost at Omaha $52 per ton. The result from 100 tons of old rail sent to Laramie from Omaha would be as follows:

One hundred tons old rail, at $21	$2,100 00
Company freight, 573 miles	573 00
Allowing sixteen per cent. for shrinkage, would give eighty-four tons re-rolled, at $18 50	1,554 00
Company freight on eighty-four tons 573 miles	481 52
Cost of eighty-four tons	$4,708 32

Cost per ton at Omaha, $56 05.

Upon the same basis, to renew a ton of rails at North Platte would cost:

If shipped East	$36 64
If shipped to Laramie	28 87½
Cost to renew per ton at Cheyenne:	
If shipped East	$41 32
If shipped to Laramie	23 74
Cost at Laramie:	
If shipped East	$42 64
If rolled at mill	22 50
Cost at Ogden:	
If shipped East	$51 64
If shipped to Laramie	32 55

This comparative statement shows that a vast aggregate saving will be made by the establishment of the rolling mill at Laramie, even while it is operated by lease to private parties as it is now, and this saving would be enhanced should the company conclude to operate the mill itself, as it should do.

The amount of rail renewed during the year ending June 30, 1875, was 4,640 tons of iron and 1,015 tons of steel.

In the matter of ties, a great improvement has been made, as on the western part of the line great quantities of red pine ties are being used—a wood which holds a spike almost equally with oak. On the eastern part of the line oak ties are now, to a great extent, being used. These ties are being obtained at a cost of about fifty cents each for pine and eighty for oak.

The Dale Creek bridge, the largest wooden structure on the line, is to be replaced by one constructed of iron, the contract for it having been let, and it is expected to have it in position before the close of the present year.

There have been, and will be, placed in position during the year iron bridges as follows:

Two bridges, each 107 feet long, at a cost of	$9,514 66
One bridge, 102 feet long, at a cost of	4,083 20
One bridge, 64 feet long, at a cost of	4,736 00
Total	$18,333 86
Masonry for above	29,200 00
Masonry for other bridges	6,500 00
Total	$54,033 86

We give here a statement of extraordinary expenditures upon Union Pacific Railroad for year ending June 30, 1875, which have been included in operating expenses:

TENEMENT-HOUSES AND HOTELS.		
Eating-house at Rawlings	$9,959 78	
Eating-house at Sidney	271 30—	$10,231 08
STATION-HOUSES.		
Depot at Omaha	$73,108 44	
Depot at Cozad	965 92—	74,074 36
TANKS AND WATER-WORKS.		
Tanks, &c., at Omaha	$2,004 94	
Tanks, &c., Dale Creek	1,438 01—	3,442 95
SHOPS AND MACHINERY.		
Scrap furnace and hammer, Omaha	$14,432 94	
Rolling mill at Laramie	188,293 93—	202,726 87
RIGHTS OF WAY AND LAND DAMAGE.		
Land at Laramie	$2,000 00	
G. M. Dodge for right of way at Council Bluffs	549 19	
Land damage near Ogden, arbitrated by J. Sharp	15,930 89—	18,480 08
ENGINE EQUIPMENT.		
Seven Taunton locomotives, freight on same to Omaha, and fitting for service		83,088 06
CAR EQUIPMENT.		
One passenger car, returned by Colorado Central	$3,600 00	
Twenty-five Pennsylvania Railroad cars, and freight on same to Omaha	48,197 50	
Ten second-class cars	35,670 00	
Ninety-six box cars	79,200 00	
Four fruit cars	7,449 37	
Twenty coal cars	16,928 05	
One derrick car	2,787 08	
Total	$193,832 00	
Less exchange of car with Colorado Central	1,000 00—	192,832 00
Total		$585,025 40

The improvements which we would recommend as next to be effected are the construction of a more substantial, commodious, and convenient passenger-house at Ogden, cutting down Aspen Hill, and by widening cut do away with large snow-shed at that point, thus saving largely and constantly in power and expense of protecting the road; take out the shale cut at Green River, and the reduction of the Elk Horn Hill about ten feet at the summit. These improvements, we are assured, are all contemplated by the company, but they should not be long delayed, upon economic grounds if none other.

The business of the road for the year has been very satisfactory. It was feared last year that the general depression which had fallen upon the business of the country would seriously and unfavorably affect the earnings of the road for the year upon which we are now reporting. The fears entertained seem now to have been groundless, as will appear from the comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the years 1874 and 1875, given herewith:

EARNINGS.

	Year ending June 30, 1874.	Year ending June 30, 1875.	Increase.
Passengers—			
Cash	$3,541,683 57	$4,149,698 40	$608,014 83
Government	208,384 05	259,317 25	50,933 20
Mail	325,143 00	325,114 00	*29 00
Express	366,192 98	433,340 77	67,147 79
Freight—			
Cash	4,933,664 61	5,142,883 94	209,219 33
Government	225,545 69	297,179 20	71,633 51
Company	513,513 69	624,574 45	111,060 76
Car service	16,953 12	6,988 35	*9,964 77
Miscellaneous	122,791 47	260,459 67	137,668 20
Rent of buildings	16,863 70	23,515 01	6,651 31
Total earnings	$10,246,760 16	$11,522,021 54	$1,275,261 38

* Decrease. † Paid.

EXPENSES DURING SAME TIME.

	Year ending June 30, 1874.	Year ending June 30, 1875.	Increase.
Conducting transportation	$770,381 07	$875,237 62	$104,856 55
Motive power	1,662,771 98	1,721,963 39	59,191 41
Maintenance of cars	432,769 03	568,416 09	130,647 06
Maintenance of way	1,865,729 98	1,825,605 86	*40,124 12
General expenses	380,748 19	447,298 41	66,550 22
	$5,112,400 25	$5,433,521 87	$321,121 12
Surplus fuel and material accounts	22,611 08	59,865 50	37,254 42
Total expenses	5,089,789 17	5,373,655 87	283,866 70
Less amount expended for depots, shops, equipment, &c., such as were charged to construction before Oct. 1, 1874		585,025 40	585,025 40
Expenses	$5,089,789 17	$4,788,630 47	*$301,158 70
Net earnings	$5,156,970 99	$6,733,391 07	$1,576,420 08
Expense ratio, per ct.	$49 67	$41 56	

* Decrease.

The transportation of cattle over the road is rapidly increasing, and as illustrative thereof we give the following statement of stock shipments from points on the Union Pacific Railroad to Omaha from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1875:

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Ogden	1								1
Evanston		12							12
Laramie						2		8	10
Cheyenne	2						36	147	185
Pine Bluff							18	48	66
Sidney					8	2			10
Julesburg	13						34	49	96
Ogalalla							15	66	81
North Platte				1			40	9	50
Plum Creek						5			5
Kearney							24	17	41
Fremont				3	2		2	2	9
Valley					1	1			2
Elkhorn			1	3	1			1	6
Papillion				4	2		1		7
Total	16	12	1	11	14	10	170	347	581

Comparing the two heaviest months in this table with the corresponding months of last year, we have the following result:

July and August, 1875, total number of cars	517
July and August, 1874, total number of cars	255
Increase for 1875	262

The herds on the plains of the Platte are constantly increasing, while the aggregate number of cattle is becoming fabulous. The plains west of Kearney Junction will soon become one of the chief sources from which the Eastern markets will be supplied with beef cattle. These plains furnish unsurpassed grazing range, and the lands belonging to the Government and to the company ought to be placed under some well-devised system of pasturage from which profit could be secured to both. We would respectfully call the attention of the Government and the company to this exceedingly important subject, hoping that some system may be devised whereby the growth of cattle may be fostered and the lands made immediately remunerative.

We have expressed our views fully in former reports relative to the fuel question. We have little to add thereto. We have not changed our views as to the policy which should be adopted by the company in the treatment of this question, if it can rid itself of the mistaken and mischievous contract made between it and the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company. This contract is now in course of judicial determination in the courts, where we must leave it until a conclusion shall have been reached therein.

The production of coal at the company's mines during the year was as follows:

At Carbon	78,534 tons, costing $2 04¼ per ton.
At Rock Springs	107,147 tons, costing 1 95¼ per ton.
Total	185,681 tons, cost, av., $1 99¼ per ton.

There were mined at Almy 33,898 tons, at $2 per ton, by contract.

The foregoing tables of earnings and expenses for the year ending June 30, 1875, show net earnings, after paying operating expenses, amounting to	$6,733,391 57
Deducting from this the interest on the first mortgage bonds, with gold at fourteen per cent.	1,862,977 42
We have	$4,870,414 15

on which, according to the basis we have heretofore reported, the Government is entitled to receive five per cent., making due the Government for the year the sum of $243,520 70.

The Company deny the correctness of the rule here adopted, and claim that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *St. John vs. The Erie Railway Company*, justifies them in resisting the demand of the Government for the payment of the five per cent. until all obligations of the company shall have been discharged or deducted, and the five per cent. be assessed upon what may be thereafter left, for division to the stockholders as dividends. Of this we will say more hereafter.

At the May term, 1875, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Iowa, it was decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is on the Iowa side of the Missouri River, and a decree was entered, requiring the company to operate its line as a continuous road from the said terminus. The company appealed the case, and it is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Our views, expressed in former reports, relative to the desirability of a localized management, have undergone no change. Indeed, they have been rather strengthened by the fact that, owing to the personal attention which the present President of the company has given to the road during the time he has occupied said office, many desirable things have been done, and are being done, which doubtless would have remained undone for indefinite periods had it not been for his more than usual attention to, and contact with, the line.

The President of the company, in his report to the stockholders at their last annual meeting in March, 1875, made this very significant statement, viz.:

"An important consideration for the stockholders of this company, and one which should not be lost sight of, is, that while most of the great railway enterprises of the country have been largely increasing their bonded obligations, this company has steadily pursued a directly opposite policy, having actually reduced its land-grant bonds during the year $678,000, and upward of $2,600,000 since the completion of the road."

We see no reason why this reduction of the bonded debt of the company should not be a steadily continuous and increasing operation; for there is one fact peculiar to this company, and that is, that its road has now a capacity for doing over double its present volume of business without any considerable additional expenditure, or which may not be met by its increasing revenues, and without any increase of its bonded indebtedness. There is not a division on the line which cannot promptly handle more than twice the business now passing over it, without any expenditure for additional track, turn-outs, sidings, &c., so that the traffic of the road may be increased until the earnings thereof shall reach more than $20,000,000 per year without any call for expenditures demanding an increase of the bonded debt of the company. There is probably no other trunk line in the country of which the like can be said.

On the 9th day of February last the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, viz.:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The existing relations between the Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company are such as benefit neither party, and tend continually to the injury of both.

The Government, in prosecution of what it deems to be its just rights, has instituted legal proceedings against the company for claims of different origin and widely different character, and those claims are about to undergo, or have already undergone, judicial determination. Nothing can be more distasteful to the company than to have even the appearance of resisting a just demand of the Government. The Directors, speaking for the stockholders, recognize and fully appreciate the great and generous aid extended by the Government to this magnificent enterprise, and it is their wish to do everything in their power to reimburse to the Government, so far as they can and as speedily as may be, every dollar advanced from the national Treasury. The company also feel very keenly the disadvantage they incur, both in popular esteem and pecuniary resources, by being in seeming conflict with their great benefactor, the Government; and it is their most earnest desire to do everything they can to establish such relations of mutual trust and confidence as will best secure the demands of the Government, and at the same time promote the prosperity of the company. By promoting the prosperity of the company I do not mean simply the enhancement of the value of the property, but such extension of its uses, resources, and facilities as will most rapidly develop the great national domain, which it traverses for a thousand miles; and I would respectfully call your attention to the important fact that this great domain cannot be developed without increasing in value immensely the Government land along the line of the road, and, in addition, increase the area of taxable property—a matter of vital importance to the whole county. The mortgage held by the Government, in its terms, and by judicial decision of the United States Circuit Court, cannot be enforced until the maturity of the bonds, which is near the close of the present century. The bonds are accumulating on interest account, also uncollected, until the principal is due. Principal and interest, when due, will amount to the very large aggregate of over $77,000,000, though the actual amount advanced by the Government was only $27,236,512. For this very large amount the Government has only a second mortgage, and, if it be allowed to accumulate without any provision being made to meet it, the company will probably be utterly unable to pay it.

At the same time it is equally manifest that the Government will be unable to collect it, except upon the assumption that it will advance the money to discharge prior mortgages and run the road on Government account—a policy which wise statesmanship could not advise. By standing still, therefore, the company has a load of debt accumulating for which no provision is made, and the Government is drifting further and further from the opportunity to secure a just return for its advances. To do nothing is to injure both the Government and the company, perhaps irretrievably to both. In this dilemma, I venture to make a proposition, which offers, on the part of the company, all it can possibly do, and secures to the Government a substantial return for its advances. It is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company propose to pay into the Treasury of the United States $500,000 per annum on each first day of July, beginning with 1875, and to continue this payment for twenty years; and thereafter, on each first day of July, the payment shall be $750,000, and the money so paid in shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, specially devoted to the extinction of the Government mortgage, interest thereon to be reckoned at six (6) per cent. per annum, lawful money, payable semi-annually, and the accruing interest each half year to be carried to the account of the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. And this annual payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall be continued without delay or default until the amount to the credit of the company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be equal to the full amount of the Government mortgage, reckoned at simple interest to same date. The Government lien now existing to remain as security for the discharge of this obligation, and to be canceled when this sinking fund thus created shall equal the mortgage of the Government, reckoned at simple interest, at which time said sinking fund shall be transferred to and shall rest in the United States; and this payment shall be in full discharge of all obligations due from the company to the Government.

Should this suggestion meet with your approval, I would respectfully request, on behalf of the company, that you lay the matter before Congress, with such favorable recommendation as you may deem expedient.

The proposition is made with the sincere desire on the part of the company to respond most honorably to all obligations, and with the confident hope that the Government will accept it as the very largest annual amount which the company can safely agree to pay.

In addition to the substantial, complete, and final reimbursement thus proposed by the company, you will permit me to remind you of the vast saving to the national Treasury which has been effected by the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The former cost to the Government for the transportation of troops, and of Quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores, and the carrying of the United States mails and of Indian supplies across those vast plains and over the mountain ranges, was very great, involving an outlay of many millions annually. The same service at the railroad company's current rate of charges is now done with a saving to the Treasury, according to the official statements of executive departments, of well-nigh two million of dollars annually, to say nothing of the superior safety, promptitude, celerity, and certainty with which it is accomplished. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that if the Government should forfeit all it advanced toward the construction of the road, it would still realize large annual gain from the economy it has been enabled to effect in the different branches of the public service to which I have referred.

I adduce these facts, fortified as they are by the report of the Government Directors, to show that the Government, after it receives a reimbursement of its direct pecuniary advances, will still have left an enduring source of profit to the Treasury, and consequent relief to the tax-payer, in the very large amount that will be annually saved by the transportation facilities which this great line of railway will always afford.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY DILLON,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

This proposition was subsequently modified by a communication which reads as follows, viz.:

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The Union Pacific Railroad Company begs leave to submit the following amendments to its proposition of Feb. 9, 1875, viz.:

First—The sum of about eight hundred thousand dollars, now in the United States Treasury, claimed by said company to be due it for transportation and mail service, together with interest at six per cent. per annum, to be computed every six months on such part of the said sum as was due on the 1st day of January and July of each year during its accumulation, to constitute a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as is hereinafter more fully set forth.

Second—The company to pay into the Treasury of the United States $500,000 per annum, in semi-annual installments of $250,000 each, payable on the 1st of January and July of each year, for the period of ten years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1875. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum in semi-annual installments of $375,000 each, payable on the 1st of January and July of each year, for the period of ten years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1885, and $1,000,000 per annum, in installments of $500,000 each, payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year, commencing the 1st day of July, 1895.

And the money so paid in, together with the sum now in the Treasury, referred to in the first paragraph above, shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, specially devoted to the extinction of the Government mortgage, and the interest on said money so paid into said sinking fund shall be reckoned at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the accruing interest each half year to be carried to the account of the sinking fund, to the credit of said company. And the annual payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall be continued without delay or default, until the amount to the credit of the company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be equal to the full amount of the Government mortgage reckoned at simple interest to same date, the payments to be made upon the terms and conditions set forth in said proposition of Feb. 9, 1875.

Third—The Government to retain each year, and credit to the company on account of the payments to be made to it as aforesaid, the moneys due the said company for transportation and mail service, to the amount of such payments as above stipulated, any deficiency to be made good by the company.

Fourth—The aforesaid payments to be in full settlement of all claims and demands by or on behalf of the Government against said company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

We do not assume that it is the right of Government Directors to volunteer advice to the Government as to what action it should take relative to these propositions. But, as the subject presented by them is of the highest importance as affecting the pecuniary interest which the Government has in the road, and as we have given to it a careful consideration, it may not be deemed presumptuous, and, indeed, may not be regarded as improper, for us to communicate our views touching the same, or even to venture so far as to state opinions relative thereto.

It is not our purpose to favor or oppose herein any proposition in detail; but to leave the details of any adjustment of the conflicting views now existing between the Government and the company to such negotiations as may be had between them, the result, whatever it may be, being necessarily left to the approval or disapproval of Congress.

It has been our aim to represent, at all meetings of the Board of Directors of the company, the views, policy, and purpose of the Government, relative to its rights to reimbursement, even though, in some instances, our judgments may not have given entire approval to the particular means adopted for its enforcement. The right of the Government to entire reimbursement for its advances of bonds in aid of the construction of the road is, in our judgment, perfect. Concerning the enforcement of this right, in manner and time, a wide difference of opinion exists between the Government and the company. Can this difference be reconciled and harmonious relations established between the two parties in interest without substantial injury to either? This is a plain, practical, business question which may not be difficult of solution if approached and treated as such questions should be. There is nothing suggested by it which should excite either prejudice or alarm. It invites the same careful consideration and prudent action which successful men give to their private affairs—nothing more, nothing less.

To treat the subject intelligently we must ascertain the positions occupied by the respective parties relative to the obligations created by the legislation under and in pursuance of which the Union Pacific Railroad was constructed. This done, we have at once disclosed the cause and character of the conflict of opinion now existing between the parties, and may then form a judgment, more or less accurate, of the probability of effecting a harmonious adjustment of the same.

The Government advanced in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as aid in construction of its road, $27,236,512. These bonds are to run thirty years from date of issue. If no current reimbursement should be made to the Government by the company, the principal and interest at the maturity of the bonds would amount to about $77,000,000. This would be the amount due from the company to the Government at that time. This the Government asserts and the company admits. There is no disagreement here. The disagreement arises in the mode and time of reimbursement.

In the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is provided that—

"After said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof."

What are net earnings? In their answers to this question the Government and company are widely apart. Representing what we understood to be the Government's construction of the law above quoted, we have claimed that net earnings are such as are left after paying the operating expenses of the road, and deducting from the remainder the interest on the first mortgage bonds, the Government having subordinated its lien to that of the holders of the said bonds. The position of the company relative to this question may best be ascertained by the following extract taken from the last report of the President of the company to the stockholders at their meeting in March last. We quote as follows, viz.:

"The law having provided that the Government shall be entitled to receive five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after its completion, and the Government having, as above stated, determined that the road was completed on the 1st day of October, 1874, the question arises—

What constitutes net earnings?

The Supreme Court of the United States has answered this question. In *St. John vs. the Erie Railway Company*, that court held that net earnings are such as are left to the stockholders after the payment of all just and lawful charges against the company. It is stated in the opinion of the court that the 'lexical definition of *net* is clear of all charges and deductions.'—*Webster*.

'That which remains after the deductions of all charges or outlays, or net profits.'—*Worcester*.

The popular acceptation of the term is the same.

This reduces the question of net earnings to absolute certainty. Whatever this company has left of its earnings, after payment of all its just and lawful obligations, is net earnings; and of this amount the Government claims that it is entitled to five per cent. since the completion of the road, a date fixed as the 1st day of October, 1874. Hence there is no longer any ground of disagreement between the Government and the company as to what constitutes net earnings, and the date from which the former is entitled to demand five per cent. of the same, if at all. Whether or not the five per cent. liability is now obligatory on the company is not deemed essential to discuss. It is sufficient to say that eminent counsel are of opinion that this part of the act of 1862 is repealed; and the decision of Judge Hunt, that the legal construction of our charter must on doubtful points be construed in favor of the company, seems to give great force to the opinion that no such obligation now exists."

The date from which the road is to be treated as completed is also a matter of dispute between the Government and the company, the former claiming that it should date from the connection of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific tracks in 1869, and the latter that it should date from the 1st day of October, 1874, in pursuance of the following conclusion of the report of a commission appointed by the President of the United States to examine and report relative to the completion of the road, viz.:

"This commission has therefore decided that the road was completed as required by law, by the report of the former commission, and to comply with the instructions of the Interior Department, Oct. 1, 1874, at a total cost of $115,214,587 79, as shown by the books of the company."

The position of the company concerning this conclusion of the said commission is thus stated in the last annual report of the President of the company, viz.:

"That report was approved by the Government, and since such approval, and only since then, has the road been deemed and held to be completed. This action of the Government was highly important in several respects. It settled finally, authoritatively, and definitely the question of the road's completion; it removed the inhibition to the issuance of patents for the lands granted to the company, and they are now being issued as rapidly as required by the company; and it fixed the date from which the Government is entitled to secure from the company five per cent. of its net earnings, under the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, which provides that 'after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.'"

This entire subject is now in the courts for adjudication—the Government having commenced an action against the company for the recovery of the five per centum alleged to be due under the Government's construction of the act aforesaid.

The sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, also provided that:

"All compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest, until the whole amount is fully paid."

This was amended by the act of July 2, 1864, which, in section 5, provides that:

"Only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads."

As one of the results of the Credit Mobilier investigation, this provision of the law was amended, and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to retain in the Treasury all earnings on Government account. The same act authorized the company to commence a suit in the Court of Claims to determine the right of the Government under this act to retain more than one-half of the said earnings, as provided in the law under which the bonds were advanced and the road built. The case of *The Union Pacific Railroad vs. The United States* was instituted in the Court of Claims for the recovery of one-half claimed to be due to the company on account of Government transportation. The case has been decided in favor of the company, and judgment rendered in its behalf for $512,632 50. From this judgment the Government has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending. We here quote a portion of the opinion of the Court of Claims, for the purpose of showing the position in which this whole question is now placed:

"Moreover, (and this is the chief point in the case,) the statute makes no distinction between principal and interest, nor indicates in any way that the debt for the one shall mature at a different time than the debt for the other. Furthermore, a previous section of the statute declares that for '*the amount of said bonds*,' '*together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States*,' they shall constitute a mortgage upon the road. In the present predicament of the transaction, the Government is largely in advance for interest, and there at first appears to be no consideration received which should bind it to suffer a serious if not disastrous loss. But if we reverse the condition of affairs, it will be seen that a similar loss would fall upon the company and a corresponding gain inure to the Government. That is to say, if the Government had required a larger amount of transportation and the net earnings had greatly exceeded the reality, so that the two more than equaled the interest, then the company would be paying off the principal of its ultimate indebtedness to the Government long before the Government would be paying its debts to the bondholders; and as the company had mortgaged its road '*to secure the repayment*' '*of the amount of said bonds*,' '*together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States*,' a corresponding loss of interest upon interest would likewise fall upon it. Now, when the statute has provided two sources for the payment not only of the interest, but of a great deal more—that is to say, of a portion of the principal before it comes due—what reason can there be for the Judiciary to interpolate by mere construction a source into the statute? Assuredly none. If the third statute had stopped with interest, and had provided that the remainder, if any, of the transportation moneys and five per centum should be paid to the company, there would be good reasons for saying that a reciprocal obligation was implied, and that the company should be held liable to make the interest account whole. But, in the plight which Congress has placed the reciprocal and intermingling rights and interests of the parties, we perceive no reason why the Government should call the varying balance of its advances a liquidated present debt, subject to immediate collection.

But beyond the confines of all disputed construction there remains one uncontroverted provision in the statute which seems decisive of the legislative intent. The only party to whom an option was reserved by the act is the Government, and that option is the important right of making the company's services as little or as great as it pleases. If it requires these services, the company cannot withhold them; if it refuses all employment, the company cannot exact it. As the compact originally stood the Government could keep down this interest without the expenditure of any ready money by simply furnishing to the company this employment, and it might push the advantage to an unlimited extent, even to carrying the earnings of the road to the liquidation of the debt before it had matured. The subsequent statute, which substituted a half for the whole of the earnings, did not affect the legal import of the Government's reserved discretion, nor change the legal relations of the parties, nor vary the construction applicable to the original statute. It was an alteration in degree and not in kind, and still left the company in this matter of service entirely subject to the orders of the Government. In contemplation of law, the wrong and injury of which the Government complains are entirely of its own choosing. Courts of law cannot be invoked to aid persons where they themselves possess the means of redress. If an ordinary party were to come into another court with such a complaint he would be told, 'Either you have willfully withheld this employment from the other contractor, or you have been unable to furnish it to him. If the former supposition is the fact, then the fault is your own, and you cannot ascribe wrong to one whom you confess has always been willing to repay you in the manner which your agreement prescribes; if the latter is the fact, then, because the sources of payment which you provided disappoint you, and because the payment in kind, which you elected to take, gives you more of the transportation service than you really require, you are trying to shift your loss to other shoulders than your own. Your misfortune is really this, that you made an improvident bargain.'

The judgment of the court is, that the claimant recover of the defendants the sum of $512,632 50, and that the counter-claim of the defendant be dismissed."

The company claims that the doctrine of this case evidently is, that there is nothing due to the Government from the company on account of either principal or interest until the maturity of the subsidy bonds, except one half of such sum as the Government may create by its demands for transportation, and that, in fact, the only mode of reimbursement now provided by law, either before, at, or after the maturity of the bonds, is this one half of Government transportation, which is made by the tenth section of the act of July 2, 1864, to run so long in the future as there may be anything due to the Government, and even as against parties who may become possessed of the road under and by virtue of a foreclosure of the first mortgage—claiming that any other construction leaves nothing for the amendment relative to compensation for services rendered to the Government, contained in the fifth section of said act, to operate upon.

It is clear from the foregoing that while the Government and the company agree as to the amount which the former has advanced to the latter, and that it must be paid at some time and in some way, they are so far apart, as to time and manner of payment, that nothing short of the judgment of a court of last resort or a new contract can bring them together.

First then, as to the judgment of a court of last resort. If that should be with the Government, it still would leave the claim against the company in an unsatisfactory condition. There would still be an annual increase of the company's debt to the Government, and this would go on to the period of the maturity of the bonds, at which time it might exceed $60,000,000. And there would still remain the possible fact that, in order to save its claim, or any part thereof, the Government would be compelled to advance the amount of the first mortgage—a result by no means desirable.

On the other hand, if the court should hold with the company, the case would be decidedly worse; as in that event the accumulated debt at the maturity of the bonds would probably be not less than $70,000,000, and might reach a much larger sum.

Secondly, as to a new contract. If the company is correct in its construction of the present law, then the difference between the amount which it offers to pay under the propositions submitted by it, and hereinbefore quoted, and what the Government would receive under said construction, is the difference between simple and compound interest. If the interest which the Government pays on the subsidy bonds is not a semi-annually maturing debt against the company, then such amounts as the company should semi-annually pay in excess of what the Government is entitled, under the present law, to demand, would be in the nature of a loan to the latter by the former, and would very properly bear interest; and, if the interest should not be paid, there is no impropriety in allowing interest thereon. This would reduce the difference to interest, simple and compound, on the amounts which the Government may now rightfully demand of the company.

If it were not for this seeming loss arising from the interest account, no one, doubtless, would hesitate to recommend an acceptance of some such proposition as the company presents. Is there anything in the case to counterbalance this seeming loss? In our report for the year 1874, we discussed the incidental advantages derived by the Government from the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in the matter of transportation. We make the following extract from that report, viz.:

"Suppose that it [the company] should not in whole, as it has not in part, pay the interest on the Government bonds issued in aid of its construction, nor provide for the payment of said bonds at their maturity, what then? What is the worst of the case? Two departments of the Government have furnished answers to this question.

The Postmaster General stated, in a communication to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body, that, for mail service rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years 1867 to 1872, inclusive, the Government had paid $1,156,138 73, and that, had the road not been constructed, it would have paid, for the same service over the routes merged into this one, for the same time, $1,799,713 28, being a saving, calculated on the basis of pounds transported by stage, of $107,263 25 per annum; but, in addition to this direct saving, the Postmaster General states in said communication, that 'it should be borne in mind that the mail service by the railroad route between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast is incomparably superior to the previous service. Under the contracts which expired in 1868, the schedule time for a trip from Atchison, Kan., to San Francisco, Cal., was sixteen days for eight months, from April to November, inclusive, and twenty-four and a half days the residue of the year. By the railroad route the time the year round is less than four and a half days. The average amount of matter conveyed in the mails overland before the completion of the railroads was less than a thousand pounds per day, the paper mails being mainly forwarded via Panama, in consequence of the exaction of prepaid letter postage rates on such matter conveyed between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California, under the fourth section of the act of March 25, 1864; now, that section having been repealed from the 30th of September, 1868, by the act of June 25, 1868, the whole letter and paper mails are carried overland, averaging in March, 1870, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6,376 pounds per day, and on the Central Pacific 5,308 pounds per day. The railroad companies provide, moreover, first-class cars, 48 feet in length, with all the necessary fixtures and furniture, in which railway post office clerks, appointed by the department, accompany and distribute the mails while in transit, in all respects as if in local distributing post offices, by which means the detention of mails in such offices is avoided, and the greatest practicable expedition secured.'

On the 31st day of January, 1873, the Secretary of War communicated to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in answer to a resolution of that body, a letter of the Quartermaster General of the Army of the United States, M. C. Meigs, from which it appears that the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad had saved the Government large sums in that department of the public service, making a large average saving on several routes of transportation theretofore used. He states the case thus:

'At this average rate the estimated cost of transportation of the freight moved by the Union Pacific Railroad, including express charges as shown above, during the time commencing July, 1866, and ending Jan. 28, 1873, would be as follows:

Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, railroad rates	$0 40½
Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, wagon rates	1 46
Actual cost of freight at railroad rates	1,896,589 57
Estimate of cost at wagon rates	6,837,088 32
Showing a total estimated cost for moving the troops and supplies by stage and wagon of	9,850,134 67
Total actual cost by railroad	3,342,851 82
Estimated difference	$6,507,282 85

Equivalent to about sixty-six per cent.

From these statements it appears that the saving to the Government to June 30, 1872, upon the transportation of postal matter alone, by reason of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, amounted to $643,579 55. Upon the same basis, the saving to the Government from this source to Sept. 30, 1874, amounted to $1,015,829 90. This statement assumes that the amount or weight carried was only equal to that transported previous to the construction of the road, but in fact the amount by rail has been over six times the amount formerly transported by stage, so that the real saving, taking weight alone as the basis of the calculation, has been about $6,094,979 40.'

The statement from the War Department above cited shows that the saving upon military transportation to June 30, 1872, was $6,507,282 85, and upon the same basis the saving to Aug. 31, 1874, would have been $8,462,107 76.

Thus it appears that during the past two years, or since June 30, 1872, the saving to the Government in the transportation of postal matter, of troops, stores, &c., has been at the rate of $1,894,894 40 per annum.

The case comes to this: allowing that there will be no increase in amounts carried from year to year, the saving during the thirty years (being the term for which the Government bonds were issued in order to secure the construction of the road) would amount to		$56,846,332
The Government has advanced in bonds at six per cent.	$27,237,000	
Interest on same for thirty years at six per cent.	49,026,600—	76,263,600
		$19,416,768

From this statement it appears that the incidental saving to the Government falls short of the entire amount advanced by it to the company, including principal of bonds and interest for the entire period of thirty years, only $19,416,768. As has been said, this calculation is based upon the supposition that there will be no increase of Government transportation over the road. Nor does it include any of those great economic advantages arising from the settlement of the country and the development of the mining and other resources throughout the vast regions tributary to and supplied by the road. Nor does it take into account the great gains arising from speedy military, postal, and commercial communication. In a very imperfect manner does it present to the mind the immense advantage of this great work to the Government and to the people."

The following interesting statement of Mr. Van Dervoort, in charge of the mail service over the line, shows the rapid increase of that service:

SALT LAKE, Aug. 7, 1875.

To the Government Directors Union Pacific Railway:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I take pleasure in submitting to you a brief statement of the service performed by Omaha and Ogden Railway Post Office. It is the longest route in the world over which one set of agents run from initial to terminal points. In amount of mail handled it ranks with the greatest lines running through the most populous districts in the country. In variety of foreign mail handled it surpasses any route on the globe, every nationality and clime being represented in the mail passing over this line. At last weighing in the Winter of 1874, the average amount each day, for thirty working days, was about 10,500 pounds. The estimated amount at the present time is 15,000 pounds daily. We carry all the mails for the Western States and Territories, except Colorado, which is partly handled by Kansas Pacific Railway. Our clerks make up in direct packages for every office in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, sending Nevada, part of Arizona, and all of California to Central Pacific Railway for distribution there. They also make up direct locked pouches for all prominent points in Idaho and Montana. These are sent over the connecting stage routes, and are not opened until they arrive at destination. We also carry through registered packages, envelopes, and Post Office supplies for all points west, averaging about 150 packages west and about 160 east each day; also, registered boxes of gold coin from San Francisco to New-York.

Going east, we receive all the mail from Pacific slope and all the Territories, from Australia and all the islands in the Southern Pacific, Japan, and China, which is distributed and forwarded eastward from Omaha. We make up for all principal lines and cities direct, and send the mail in through locked pouches to destination. This grand road is the shortest route from London and Liverpool to Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Japan, Hong Kong, and always makes quicker time than the routes previously in use.

The British Government send the greater portion of their Australian mail this way, amounting to about 180 sacks east and 250 west each month.

We have thirty clerks running on the line, two in each car. It takes six days to make the round trip; they then lay off seven unless the department needs their services during the time stated. The mail is increasing very largely, and the time will soon come when the present force of men and our car room will not be sufficient for the working of this mail.

The present management of the road aid the Post Office Department greatly in the dispatch and management of the service. During the wash-out last Spring mail accumulated all along the line, but, through the energy of Mr. Clark and his subordinates, was all forwarded to destination, reaching there at same time as the passengers that left Omaha on same train.

I have written this hastily. If I had more time I could have furnished a more thorough statement, and one that would have given all of us more satisfaction. Trusting I have shown you that the magnitude of the mail service is equal to the other branches of business, and hoping that as years go on they will continue increasing, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL VAN DERVOORT,
Chief Head Clerk R. M. S., in charge of Omaha and Ogden Railroad Office.

A study of the subject in all of its relations and effects only tends to dwarf the exhibit made in our last report as quoted above. Whether or not such incidental advantages as we have noticed, vast as they are in immediate saving and profit, should be considered in connection with any negotiations which may be had between the Government and the company, with a view to a definite settlement of existing relations and obligations, we leave to the judgment of those who may act for the Government, and to Congress, our sole purpose being to state such facts as occur to us, and such as are calculated to cast light upon the general subject.

The establishment of harmonious relations between the Government and the company, and a definite determination of the obligations and rights of each, is an end greatly to be desired. If this can be done without loss to the Government, all will concede the wisdom of doing it. The propositions of the company open the door to negotiations which may lead to this result. And notwithstanding the scandals of the past, the fact remains that the Union Pacific Railroad is a vast and valuable property, well cared for and well maintained, and capable of returning to the Government the investment which it has made therein. Inharmonious relations injure all parties concerned. If they can be removed without detriment to the public interest, it does seem that a simple, plain, practical business prudence would demand that it be done. To reach so desirable an end is worthy of an earnest, practical effort. We would not suggest the weakening of any security which the Government now has for a full return of its advances. Whatever new arrangement, if any, shall be made, the provisions of the present laws should be held in reserve, to come again into active force in the event of failure on the part of the company to comply with the new contract.

In conclusion, we repeat that we do not assume it to be our right to advise the Government as to the course which it should take in this matter; but having given the subject our best thought, we can but express the opinion that it is one which ought to receive a calm, practical, thoughtful consideration. No harm can result, while a great public good may be attained.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. WILSON,
J. H. MILLARD,
JOHN C. S. HARRISON,
T. B. BREWER,
JOHN A. TIBBITS,
Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE RIFLE.

MATCH OF THE OFF-HAND CLUB—A CLOSE AND EXCITING CONTEST.

The third competition of the "Off-hand Club" of this City for the *Forest and Stream* badge was held Thursday night at Conlin's Gallery, corner Broadway and Twenty-first street. The match was shot according to the Wimbledon rules, and each rifleman was allowed ten shots at a distance of 110 feet, but the target used was reduced in size so as to make it proportionate to the one used at 200 yards at Creedmoor. Thirty-six members engaged in the contest, and by their scores it will be seen that they did brilliant shooting. The number making the same score is unusually large. The victors were Mr. W. B. Farwell, who won the first prize; Mr. L. C. Bruce, the second, and Mr. J. Waydell, the third. A peculiar fact about the contest is that the long range riflemen made but a poor record, and were beaten by men whose names are not known in connection with the rifle. The following are the scores of the contestants:

W. B. Farwell	4 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	45
Charles A. Cheever	5 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5	45
L. V. Sone	4 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5	45
A. G. Hofstatter	5 4 3 5 5 5 4 3 5 4	43
G. W. Yale	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4	42
Wilson Macdonald	3 5 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 4	42
G. W. Hamilton	3 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 5	41
William Klein	5 4 5 3 5 4 3 4 4 4	41
Thomas Lloyd	2 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 5	41
L. C. Bruce	4 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 5 4	40
T. C. Banks	4 5 2 5 3 3 5 5 5 3	40
Robert McFeeley	4 5 3 4 3 4 4 5 4 3	39
G. W. Smith	3 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 3	39
Otto Schneelock	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 3 3	39
Thomas Hofstatter	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5	38
William Mosher	3 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 3 3	38
William H. Richards	4 5 5 2 3 4 3 4 4 4	38
Robert Taber	3 4 5 4 3 3 5 2 5 2	37
G. H. Taube	2 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 0 2	37
D. L. Beckwith	3 4 4 3 4 4 5 3 3 3	36
R. S. Ronaldson	3 3 5 2 3 3 4 3 3 5	36
H. Fisher	5 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3	35
M. P. Lennon	4 3 4 4 2 3 4 5 3 3	35
N. G. Duffy	3 4 2 3 5 2 4 3 4 5	35
Joseph Woodward	3 4 2 3 5 3 4 5 2 4	35
J. E. Whitley	2 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 2 0	35
J. B. Blydenburg	3 5 2 3 4 5 3 2 3 4	34
C. E. Blydenburgh	2 2 4 5 5 4 3 2 5 2	34
J. O. Wingate	3 0 3 5 3 3 3 3 5 5	33
J. McGleusey	3 4 4 4 2 4 4 5 3 0	33
A. Marsa	3 2 4 3 4 2 4 4 4 2	32
J. Waydell	0 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4	30
T. Hyde	4 2 3 4 3 4 4 2 4 0	30
Frank H. Lord	0 4 3 5 4 4 2 3 0 4	29
A. F. Ferris	0 3 3 2 5 0 4 3 3 4	29
J. A. Wright	2 4 0 3 5 2 2 3 3 0	24

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS—LETTERS, REPORTS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., read part of the fifteenth chapter of the Gospel by Luke, and offered prayer. Two auxiliary societies were recognized, one in Georgia and one in Minnesota. Letters were submitted from the Association of American Missionaries in the City of Mexico, accepting the offer of aid in their work; from Dr. Trumbull, of Valparaiso, concerning the circulation of Scriptures in Chili; from missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India; from Dr. Isaac G. Bliss, announcing the publication of the Arabo-Turkish New Testament under the new regulations concerning the press at Constantinople and others. The attention of the board having been called to the importance of placing copies of the Scriptures within easy reach of the multitudes attending the extraordinary religious meetings now held in Brooklyn, a grant of 5,000 Bibles, Testaments, and portions of the Bible was made to the Brooklyn City Bible Society, for distribution by sale and gift, in such ways as may be found most expedient. Other grants were made of eight volumes in raised letter for the blind, 127 volumes to railroads, and 3,300 copies to auxiliaries and individuals for distribution at home and in foreign lands, besides $1,850 in funds for expenditure abroad. The approval of the board was given to plans for participation in the International Exhibition of 1876, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The managers of the American Bible Society have learned through the public prints and by personal communications that an effort will be made to hold the Centennial Exhibition open to the public on the Lord's Day, as on other days of the week; and,

Whereas, This society has accepted with great pleasure an invitation to become an exhibitor at the Centennial Fair, and is making preparations to occupy its allotted space by a becoming display of its productions and its work during its existence in the first century of the Republic;

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board it would not be consistent with the Word of God, which we as a society exist to circulate, for us to participate in an exhibition which would, by its official action, set aside the precepts of the Divine Word and those human laws for the observance of the Christian Sabbath which have been enacted for the best interests of the State and the public welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the President and other officers of the American Bible Society, be sent to the President of the Centennial Commission, with the request that he will lay it before the board.

The receipts for October were $29,209; copies of Scriptures issued, 45,357.

FAILURE OF A WELL-KNOWN CAP HOUSE.

The failure of Lewis J. Phillips & Co., cap manufacturers at No. 65 Crosby street, was made known yesterday. The announcement did not cause much uneasiness or excitement in mercantile circles, as the firm's solvency has been questioned in the market for some time past. The precise amount or even a broad estimate of their liabilities is as yet unknown, but it is surmised that a large amount is involved. Mr. Phillips, Jr., stated yesterday afternoon that the cause to which the trouble was to be attributed was unfortunate and injudicious real estate speculations by the senior member, Mr. Lewis J. Phillips. Mr. Phillips, Jr., said that a statement of their affairs could not possibly be made out before Monday next. They had no idea, he said, that their business had sunk beyond resuscitation until Wednesday last, when an examination of the books disclosed the fact that it would be absolute ruin to themselves and injury to their creditors to continue. It is stated that their assets, including stock on hand, will amount to at least $250,000. The firm was established in 1834, and its transactions have always been on an extensive scale.

EULOGY ON THE LATE FREDERICK HUDSON.

Last evening at the rooms of the Geographical Society, Cooper Institute, a eulogy was delivered on the late Frederick Hudson by Dr. George B. Wallis. The speaker traced Mr. Hudson's career from the time he came to this City, forty years ago, to the year 1866, when he retired from the managing editorship of the *Herald* in consequence of failing health and the illness of his wife. He spoke highly of his ability as a journalist and his enterprise as a news gatherer. With unlimited authority to employ assistants he overworked himself, so anxious was he to advance the interests of his journal. To all with whom he came in contact he was always courteous, and for twenty years he withstood an excessive strain in mind and body, until a weakened frame warned him to desist from labor. He eulogised Mr. Hudson's fearless independence, and he made brief reference to the last years of his life, after which the audience separated.

AUSTRALIA.

NOTES FROM THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN "INDEPENDENT CONSTITUTION" AND ITS PROVISIONS—THE LEGISLATURE—APPOINTED AND ELECTED OFFICERS—THE MINING, PASTORAL, AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Australia,
Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

It is now twenty years since the Home Government gave to this colony what is somewhat grandly called "an independent Constitution." One of its salient features is the presence of a vice-regal Governor, usually selected from the nobility of England, and a man who has been trained in the military or civil service of his country. His appointment is made by imperial authority for a term of seven years. His salary is £7,000 a year, with a "White House" situated upon one of the most romantic spots in the magnificent harbor of Port Jackson. Another leading feature of the Constitution includes the two Houses of Representatives. The upper house, called the "Legislative Council," consists of "patricians" nominated by the Governor in council for life. The lower house, commonly called the "Assembly," consists of "tribunes," elected by ballot, on the principle of manhood suffrage, for a period of three years only. For electoral purposes the country is divided into electorates, a few of which return four members, some two, but the majority only one, the total number returned being seventy-two. A third leading feature is the power of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive for the time being, to appoint all the magistracy of the colony, beginning with the Chief Justice and ending with the honorary Justices of the Peace. All the Judges of the Supreme Courts are appointed for life, and cannot be removed without the concurrence of both Houses of Legislature, for cause sufficient alleged against them. The Chief Justice is ex officio Governor during any interregnum.

On the whole, this "independent Constitution" has worked well. It has brought into light a number of men who would be a credit to any country in the world. They have enacted laws many of which, for their liberality, stand far in advance of similar laws in old States and Empires; and they have administered the Government of the land so that to-day the people are prosperous and contented. With praiseworthy assiduity Senators have given attention to subjects which are of the first importance in a country like New South Wales. Most young countries have first to consider how the public lands shall be alienated, how population is to be increased, and how primary education is to be given, with greatest good to the greatest number. The tariff, internal communication, by-roads, railways, post, and telegraphs are subordinate, though great things. With regard to these things, it may be said that the tariff can always be modified with little inconvenience, and communication is free and safe, if at first comparatively slow, and better times are coming if we wait a little longer. But a right method of alienating national estate is so vital that an error now cannot be corrected later by anything less than a revolution. Accordingly the Parliament of this country has given great attention to this subject. The vast areas of agricultural, pastoral, and mining lands here form a prize of no little worth. The great landed interests of the colony are those indicated, and the statesman's task is to give to all these a fair field and no favor. It has been necessary to legislate specially for each of these great interests. The last and recently passed Mining act, while far from perfection, is nevertheless a fair approach toward the *ne plus ultra* of law to direct and control this wonderful industry and source of wealth. Provision has been made to work iron mines in the south, copper mines in the west, coal mines in the north, and gold mines everywhere. The immense pastoral interests have to be provided for also. "Squatters," as our great shepherds and herdsmen are called, are a wealthy and powerful class, and never before did our pastoral interests stand so high, and yet they appear as if only preparing to ascend. The annual exhibitions of cattle and produce, held in every town of importance, have inspired the pastoral body with a European life; and such men as Dr. Jenkins, of Nepean Towers; the Lee family, of Bathurst; Reynolds, of Maitland, and others like them, will be ranked among the benefactors of the race. But the "poor man" must be thought of, too. It is one of the first principles, or should be, in the policy of every nation to make it possible for its people to root themselves to the soil. Every man his own master is a maxim to which there are untold limitations in daily life, but it nevertheless expresses a reality of great magnitude. There is a spirit of self-reliance panting for liberty and independent status and action in every free country, and suitable provision must be made for it.

Many years ago a law was passed here to permit the man of small means to go anywhere upon the unalienated and unreserved lands of the colony, and to select before survey a stipulated number of acres, with permission to pay for the same in a way so easy that it was like buying without money and without price. This land measure scattered tens of thousands of people through the interior, and to-day hundreds of those "free selectors," as they are called, resemble the best types of yeomen in old English history. The last session of Parliament, which closed on the 11th of August, passed an amended Land act, whose object, as the preamble tells us, is to remove doubts which have arisen in the construction of the former act, and to amend the said act in respect of the alienation and occupation of crown lands. The principal of these amendments relate to (1) a better definition as to who may select land; (2) how improvements are to be valued if land be sold by the selector; (3) sale to and by free selectors facilitated; (4) roads proclaimed through selections; (5) water frontage; (6) better forms of measurement; (7) errors in description condoned, and such like things. The measure is universally deemed to be exceedingly good. The best friends of this new land law believe that such a law is one of the firmest pillars in a popular and safe scheme of immigration. A plan of assisted emigration is always open to one very grave objection. When placed before the people of an overpeopled country, the first who seek its aid are the most needy, and perhaps the most useless class. The greater the amount of assistance offered, the lower the strata reached. All this is greatly to the advantage of the old country, and as much to the damage of the new. But a good land law holds out its attractions to the young, the strong, the self-reliant, and of such old empires can always spare some, and they are the sort of people wanted in a new world. We are confident that, as the years go by, such a class of immigrants will be attracted to these shores. Wherever they come from, they will find plenty of room, a genial climate, and a free country.

THE SHAH AND THE POPE.

The *Osservatore Romano* of Oct. 18 publishes, from the original Persian, a literal translation of the letter which his Imperial Majesty the Shah caused to be presented to his Holiness on the 8th inst., at the solemn audience vouchsafed to his Excellency Gen. Nazare-Aga, Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty to his Holiness:

> To his Holiness, most venerable and most illustrious, the Pope, Messiah-like in character, educated like the inhabitants of the heavenly world. May he be strengthened by the grace of the Lord. To us, animated by sentiments of sincere friendship, there has come the amicable and venerated letter of your Holiness of angelic endowments, a letter written by you in the abundance of your friendship, and confided to his eminence the most honorable Augustine, Archbishop of Heraclea, your messenger to us, together with gifts, dear and valued pledges, and most distinguished memorials, calculated to be always a motive to us to increase our affection. With a view to make known in every particular way what value and what consideration we should accord to the letter, and the gifts of your Holiness, and to Archbishop Augustine, we have received them with our proper imperial person, and we have spoken in the presence of all, as was befitting, of the friendship and affection of your Holiness for us. Besides, we have deemed it necessary, in addressing to you this amicably-prompted letter, to signify to you our heartfelt joy and our intimate satisfaction at this testimony of friendship and sincere affection accorded to us by your Holiness, and to assure your Holiness—agreeably to the wishes and friendly desires of your Holiness—that the delegates of the Catholic nation, as also all the private and individual members of that nation, have been, and shall be, as in times past, objects of benevolence and, so to say, the chosen ones after the Ministers of our exalted Empire, and that they shall be in the highest measure the objects of every kind of regard and protection. To augment which regard, after the establishment, so much desired by us, of these relations, there have been promulgated by us, and sent to the Governors of the provinces, formal regulations concerning the rights, the protection, and the liberty of Catholics relatively to their religious belief. And in fact we regard the individuals of the above-named Catholic nation who are subjects of the Persian Empire as a deposit confided to our custody by your Holiness, and, as is natural, we charge ourselves entirely with the deposit intrusted to us by your Holiness; since we consider your person as the grandest among the disciples of the Messiah (health to Him!) and, on this account, worthy of veneration. We desire that, thanks to the purity of your heart, you do not forget us in your prayers, and that our relations with your Holiness may endure forever.
>
> Written in our Royal Castle of Téhéran, the month of Ribi-vub-Sami, 1292 (May, 1875.)
>
> Affixed are the impression of the seal and the signature of his Imperial Majesty the Shah.

A LARGE LOAN.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECORDS A LAND TRUST DEED FOR $10,000,000.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that a land trust mortgage for the sum of $10,000,000 has been filed for record in the Recorder's office in that city. The instrument, after reciting the several acts of Congress giving lands to aid in the construction of the overland railroad and the road to Portland, Oregon, and also the fact of the consolidation of the different roads into the corporation known as the Central Pacific Railroad Company, proceeds as follows:

"And whereas, the said party of the first part desires to raise money for the purpose of completing the construction and equipment of said railroad and telegraph line from the town of Roseville to the northern boundary of California, and from the town of Lathrop to the town of Visalia, and also for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said party of the first part, and has, by its Board of Directors, considered and determined to issue the bonds of the said company, in the sum of $1,000 each, to the number of 10,000, payable to the said parties of the second part or to the holders thereof, twenty years from date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October of each year, in United States gold coin, both principal and interest, in the City of New-York; and to secure the payment of said bonds, did further consider and determine to mortgage the lands hereinbefore described, except so much thereof as is, or shall be, included in the rights of way of the railroad and telegraph lines of said company, as defined and granted by the Acts of Congress aforesaid, or is being or shall be used for the construction or operation thereof, or for the tracks, yard, depot grounds, buildings, or erection thereof, to the said parties of the second part, in trust for the holders of said bonds."

The parties of the second part are Charles Crocker and Silas W. Sanderson, who are constituted Trustees on behalf of the bond-holders.

The indenture further provides that all the lands mortgaged shall remain under the sole management of the railroad company, who shall take such contracts for their sale as shall be agreed upon by the two parties to the deeds, but no title shall be given to the purchasers of the lands until the whole of the purchase money, or an equal amount of bonds or overdue coupons, shall be paid to the Trustees, which latter are declared receivable in payment for lands.

The instrument is signed by Leland Stanford, President, and E. H. Miller, Secretary, and Crocker and Sanderson therein declare their acceptance of the trust. It is indorsed as having been recorded in the Counties of Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, Klamath, Sutter, Yolo, Del Norte, Colusa, Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou, and Plumas, in California; Ormsby, Lyon, Storey, Washoe, Elko, Eureka, Lander, Humboldt, and Churchill, in Nevada, and Weber, Davis, and Box Elder, in Utah. The margin of the document is adorned with the stamps of the State of Nevada to the amount of $8,740.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE FAVORITE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* thus tells, more in detail than we have given it, the story of the encounter had with the pirate Shenandoah by Capt. Thomas G. Young, of that city, whose death has just occurred: "On his sixth voyage in the Favorite Capt. Young sailed from Kanagaw, Japan, for the Arctic, about April 28, 1865, (having lost all his papers the exact date cannot be given.) He left without his ship's papers, the American Consul at that port having demanded of him a sum that he was not entitled to, refused to deliver up the papers, having an idea that Young hadn't spunk enough to leave for sea without them. Consequently when the English pirate captured the Captain and his vessel on the 28th of the following June, there were no papers forthcoming. On the arrival of the eventful 28th of June, the Favorite, with the gallant commander and crew, were near the entrance to the Arctic, having arrived at the northern extremity of Behring's Strait, sailing along with a pleasant breeze and a smooth sea, expecting by morning to be in the Arctic Ocean. A ship was soon in sight, flying signals of distress, and this was soon relieved. At 2 P. M., the fog having lifted, a steamer was seen approaching from the south, with the American flag displayed. It was judged to be sounding across the strait, preparatory to laying a telegraph cable from America to Asia, a project much talked about at that time. The vessel, however, proved to be the rebel pirate, the dreaded Shenandoah. He made desperate resistance before giving up to the pirate. But the crew of the Favorite began to feel a little shaky. The officers, mate, and second mate, clinched him and took the gun away and hove the ammunition overboard, lowered all the boats, and left the courageous Captain 'alone in his glory.' He was defenseless, but over him floated the emblem of his country, the stars and stripes. He did not give up in despair, but went into the cabin and rummaged for more ammunition, but without avail. And even then the cowardly Englishman dared not board the defenseless vessel until he was sure the Captain was disarmed. However, he got Young at last in his possession and manacled him. The Favorite was the last capture made, and the crew of the Shenandoah had to haul down the flag, for Young positively refused to do so, although threatened with death, and a musket pointed at him. He had been patiently waiting for some time the coming of his allowance from the Government for the destruction of his vessel, amounting to some $30,000, but was not permitted to reap the fruits of his sacrifice made for country upon the high seas."

A PARDONED MAN DIES IN PRISON.

In the Executive Chamber at the Albany Capitol is a record of an application for a pardon for John Parsons, confined at Sing Sing for murder, which Gov. Dix, after due deliberation, granted, but which the prisoner, strangely enough, declined to accept. A few days since there died at Sing Sing the same John Parsons, who had been an inmate of the prison for three and twenty years. He went there a young man and came out a gray-headed corpse. He was originally convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and condemned to imprisonment for life, though the jury, he used to say, stood at one time six for conviction and six for acquittal. He often spoke of the crime, which was the killing of a companion, almost by accident, when he simply meant to deal him a blow, after being struck first. This blow took one life, however, and ruined another. The surname of the convict was almost forgotten when he died, as for many years he had been known by no other than John. He was a jovial, good-natured fellow, says the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, and enjoyed many privileges, such as running errands to the village and doing odd jobs about the place, and acting at times as a servant to the Wardens, and generally making himself useful. On one occasion he begged very hard to be allowed to visit New-York, and the permission was accorded. He went alone, and was seated at a theatre that same night, when one of the guards of the prison, who was off on leave of absence, saw him there, supposed he had escaped, and had him arrested in an orchestra seat at Niblo's Garden. He was taken back to the prison handcuffed, despite all his protestations, and never asked to be allowed to visit New-York again. By years of companionship and familiarity it seems that he grew to love the prison where at first he was an involuntary visitor, and when all the friends and relations he once knew had passed away, he came to look upon those hard, evil walls as his home. Three years ago he was offered a pardon by Gov. Dix; he cried like a child when told of it, and begged hard to be allowed to remain, saying that if he were sent away he should commit some crime to be able to get back. Under these circumstances it was thought better to let him remain where he was, particularly as he was more useful and serviceable than any one around the place. He never used his peculiar favor to become tyrannical or disagreeable to his fellow-prisoners; on the contrary, hardly one in the place but had received some small favor at his hands. All liked him sincerely, and when "John" breathed his last on his prison bed there was sincere regret and sorrow in the prison.

CALLED FOR HIS MONEY.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that ten years ago a colored man called upon a claim agent in that city and filed a claim against the Government for bounty and back pay for services in the Navy during the rebellion. The papers in the case were duly made out and sent to Washington, and a favorable answer was received. Some further proofs being necessary, the agent wrote to the claimant, but after awhile the letter came back to the writer of it through the Dead-letter Office. Every effort was made to ferret out the colored man, but without success, and he was given up as drowned or killed. Last Saturday he walked into the office of the claim agent and surprised him by inquiring, "Is you got dat money yet?" He explained matters by stating that shortly after leaving Detroit, ten years ago, he was arrested in Toronto, Ontario, for highway robbery, and had been confined in Kingston Penitentiary ever since.

A BIT OF INFORMATION.

This is from the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*: A man called into a store in this city Friday, and asked for a sheet of paper on which to write a letter. After writing a while the proprietor noticed him scratching on a slip of paper, and shortly came this request: "Look here, friend, it's some time since I wrote much; won't you show me how to make a s. I want to write Isaiah." The merchant helped him out of his difficulty.

BRAZIL.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CENTENNIAL.

THE POWERS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH—LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM A THRONE ASKED AND GRANTED—SOME PARTICULARS AS TO AMERICA'S FUTURE ROYAL GUEST.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1875.

The project of the Emperor's visit to the Philadelphia Centennial, though often mentioned and commented upon by the American press, never took official shape until his Majesty's petition requesting permission to leave the Empire for a term of eighteen months was presented to the Imperial Congress (*Camara dos Deputados*) by the Minister of the Empire. The primary motive which induces the chief of the State to ask permission to absent himself from the country for so long a period is the delicate state of her Imperial Majesty's health, but in order that your readers may clearly comprehend the form and procedure incident and necessary to a monarch's departure from the territory under his immediate rule, I will give a full translation of the document itself:

AUGUST AND MOST WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION: As the health of her Majesty continues to be delicate, it is now deemed necessary to repeat the journey she made to Europe with such favorable results. His Majesty the Emperor wishes to accompany his august consort, and desires to improve the opportunity by "assisting" at the opening of the Philadelphia Exposition, in order that he may personally testify to the progress of the great nation. As the Imperial Congress will not be in session at the date of his intended departure, and as it would be inconvenient to convoke a special session, the "Government" hastens to solicit the necessary permission for his Majesty the Emperor to leave the country temporarily, her Serene Highness, the Princess Imperial, Donna Isabel, remaining in his place.

I have the honor to ask that you will consent to the journey of his Imperial Majesty by the presence of a law proving as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—Consent is granted, in accordance with article 104 of the Constitution, for his Majesty to leave the Empire.

ART. 2. During the absence of his Majesty the Emperor, the Princess Imperial, Donna Isabel, will govern as Regent under the oath taken in 1871, with the attributes pertaining to the royal prerogative and the chief of the executive power.

JOSE BENTO DA CUNHA FIGUEIRADO.

PALACE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 21, 1875.

This document will be regarded as a curiosity by most of the free and independent sovereigns whose guest the Emperor will be in 1876. Doubtless they will think their fellow sovereign is rather hardly treated in being obliged to supplicate for a short release from duties and vexations that are not imposed for one or two "terms," but have been, and will be for a whole lifetime.

By consulting the thirty-second annual edition of *Lammaert's Dictionary of Rio de Janeiro*, I find the full name of the Emperor, with the particulars of his life's history to be as follows:

"His Majesty Senhor Dom Pedro II. de Alcantara, João Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Xavier de Paulo Leocadio Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga, Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, was born on the 2d of December, 1825. He succeeded to the throne by the abdication of his father, Dom Pedro I., April 7, 1831; his majority was declared and he assumed the reins of government July 23, 1840, and was crowned on the 18th of July, 1841. On the 30th of May, 1843, the Emperor was married, in Naples, (by proxy,) to Donna Thereza Christina Maria, daughter of Francisco I., King of the Two Sicilies, born March 14, 1822. This union was blessed by the birth of three children—Prince Dom Affonso, born in 1844, died 1845; Princess Isabel, born 1846; Princess Leopoldina, born 1847, died at Vienna 1871, having married in 1864 the Duke de Saxe, by whom she had four children, all of whom are still living. The Princess Donna Isabel was married in 1864 to Gaston de Orleans, Condé d'Eu, second son of the citizen King Louis Philippe. By this union, however, there have been no children; hence the eldest son of the late Princess Donna Leopoldina, Prince D. Pedro Augusto, is the heir presumptive to the imperial crown.

Louis Napoleon, by direct intervention, failed most ignominiously to establish an imperial throne on the shores of the New World, yet to his uncle's indirect action is Brazil indebted for its line of Kings. In 1808, when Junot was thundering at the gates of Lisbon, an English fleet, under Sir Sidney Smith, was taking aboard the imbecile Queen and Dom João VI., Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, and on the following morning the royal family, many of the nobility, with such valuables as could be hastily gathered together, were sailing toward the shores of their richest colony. In 1816, the Queen having died, Dom João VI. elevated Brazil to the dignity of a Kingdom, to form a part of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Algarves, and Brazil. The revolution in Portugal in 1821 induced Dom João VI. to return to Lisbon to look after his interests there, leaving his son Dom Pedro as his lieutenant in Brazil. In 1822 Dom Pedro declared Brazil independent of Portugal, and the people proclaimed him constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil under the title of Dom Pedro I. In 1831, the rule of this monarch not being satisfactory to the people, Dom Pedro I. abdicated in favor of his son, who thus, on attaining his majority, became Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.

His Majesty is now in the fifty-first year of his age, though his white hair and beard make him look much older. In stature he is nearly six feet two inches; erect as a lance—just a little inclined to be portly; his presence is at once imposing and commanding. He possesses a cultivated mind, an inquiring nature, liberal and comprehensive views, an intimate acquaintance with modern science, and a practical knowledge of five or six languages; he is perfectly familiar with every subject likely to be discussed in cultivated society in any Christian city in the world. In manner he is earnest, affable, and agreeable, with a well defined tendency to repress anything like prosiness, even to the verge of being abrupt. During a recent prolonged journey through the Province of Sao Paulo, he firmly refused to allow anyone to "speechify," on any pretext whatever, whether on the occasion of his reception, presentation, or departure. This will be a sad blow to municipal orators, should he adhere to this iron rule during the period of his stay in the United States.

Dom Pedro II. has encouraged every liberal and progressive measure calculated to advance or improve his people or his Empire. Since his accession to the throne the rivers of the Empire have been opened to the commerce of the world, the emancipation of the slaves has been accomplished, education fostered, commerce and agriculture aided, and especial aid rendered to scientific study and development in every possible field. Spix and Von Martins, Halfield, Agassiz, Freré, Allemcio, and others have received every possible favor an Emperor could grant in their studies and researches, even—except in the case of Agassiz—to the extent of the advancing of large sums of money. To his intelligent appreciation the Empire owes the inception of the geological survey just placed in charge of the American geologist, Prof. Charles Frederick Hartt, of Cornell University, and the topographical survey of the country under the superintendence of a German corps of engineers and surveyors.

The Emperor will probably leave Rio de Janeiro in March for Europe, and thence cross to New-York in time to be at the opening of the Centennial.

THE HEALTH OF MR. CARLYLE.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "There is no foundation for the statement in a London morning paper on Saturday that Mr. Thomas Carlyle, the eminent author and philosopher, is seriously unwell. Mr. Carlyle, who still resides in the old-fashioned house in Cheyne row, Chelsea, which he occupied when he first took up his abode in London in 1834, is as strong as could be expected in one of his advanced years. Though the author of *Heroes and Hero Worship* has almost reached the age of fourscore, he is hearty and hale, and is able to enjoy the daily walks which he takes in the neighborhood. In answer to inquiries at his house yesterday, astonishment was expressed at the publication, without warrant, of a rumor which could only cause annoyance to the great writer and pain to Mr. Carlyle's numerous friends and admirers."

LIGHT COINS.

The London *Times* says: "The Bank of England clips every light sovereign that comes into the bank. The weighing of every sovereign is accomplished quickly; 3,000 are weighed in an hour with one machine. Mr. Palmer, the Deputy Governor, informed the House of Commons Select Committee of last session on banks of issue, that last year the Bank of England weighed coin to the amount of £23,100,000, and rejected £840,000, or about 3¼ per cent., as being light gold. For this last amount the bank paid the value, making a deduction for the deficiency of weight, which is generally about threepence or fourpence per light sovereign. It was stated to the committee that boxes of correctly weighed gold, sent by the Bank of England to Scotland, frequently came back without having been opened, and Mr. Palmer stated that there is then some reduction for light weight. He explained this by adding that the mere shaking of the sovereigns on the journey will make a slight difference. There is a point at which every sovereign becomes light, and many sovereigns turn that point on the journey. Mr. Hodgson, Member of Parliament, a bank Director, stated that in a box of 5,000 sovereigns the number which would be found to have turned the point would generally be about eight, if they have not been disturbed; and he added, 'You are aware that the sovereign which is in your pocket at 8 o'clock in the morning is not the same sovereign at 12 o'clock at night.' After this rather alarming announcement it is satisfactory to find Mr. Hodgson stating also that the charge for light weight on the eight deficient sovereigns would be about 2d. per coin, making only 16d. on the box of £5,000; so that, says he, 'it really amounts to nothing.'"

TURKISH FINANCE.

A CIRCULAR DISPATCH—HOW THE PORTE PROPOSES TO ASSURE ITS FUTURE.

The following circular dispatch has been addressed by his Excellency Safvet Pasha to the representatives of the Sublime Porte abroad, under date the 7th October, 1875:

"My telegraphic dispatch of the 6th October has acquainted you with the promulgation of the radical and indispensable reforms which the Sublime Porte has decided to put into execution at once throughout the Empire.

Experience has, in fact, proved the inefficiency of the application of the tax of a quarter of the tithes, beyond the tithes properly so called, and of the collection *en bloc* of the arrears which was tried last year.

The comparative scantiness of present agricultural resources, destined to assume a progressive development in a near future, has not allowed of the collection of this quarter of the tithes, which, instead of benefiting the Treasury to the extent expected, only, on the contrary, led to a state of things still worse than in the past, and tending more and more to exhaust the sources of agriculture, to the detriment of the population. It was the same with the arrears, the collection of which required by the law not only failed to satisfy the exigencies of the Treasury, but was calculated to beget certain vexatious measures which could not but escape legal repression, and to cause greater distress among the tax-payers, already in a difficult position with regard to the payment of the other taxes.

His Imperial Majesty, our august master, justly moved by this state of things, desired, from feelings of magnanimity and deep solicitude for his subjects, to lighten the heaviest burdens imposed on the country, and, in virtue of his sovereign orders, the Sublime Porte has just decreed, as in the Island of Crete, the abolition of the quarter of the tithes in question, as well as the total remission of the arrears due up to the year 1873, without any restriction, to all parts of the Empire. This striking and spontaneous proof of the generous sentiments of his Imperial Majesty is beyond all comment, and will, we are convinced, be duly and highly appreciated by the Government to which you are accredited. All this is but the precursor of other important ameliorations acknowledged to be necessary, such as the transformation of the system of tithes into a land tax, the dispatch of *missi dominici* into the provinces, a more equitable mode of electing the members of the provincial councils, &c.; all matters which will be shortly introduced successively in all branches of the administration.

Thus the faithful and loyal subjects of the Sultan, immediately relieved of their heaviest burdens, and freed from all the obstacles which might have paralyzed agricultural production, will henceforward have a vast field for the extension of their resources, and consequently for giving an impetus to the general prosperity of the Empire.

But, on the other hand, the considerable sums destined for the service of the coupon of our interior and exterior debts not harmonizing with the equilibrium of the budget, and the accumulation of interest on the various loans contracted up to the present day having increased the chapter of expenditure beyond all anticipation, all these circumstances, conjointly with the decrease in a portion of the receipts, in consequence of the abolition of the aforesaid restrictive measures, do not fail to affect the economy of the budget in a very appreciable manner from a fiscal point of view.

As an inevitable consequence of these new improvements, the general receipts will necessarily pursue a progressively rising course in proportion to the future development of the resources of the Empire. But it is no less true that the embarrassment which existed from the commencement, and which has increased day by day, will weigh in a very heavy manner upon the Treasury, which, on the one hand, sees itself placed face to face with the seductive perspective of an increase of its revenues through the reforms already accomplished and those still to be decreed, but, on the other hand, finds itself confronted by the imperious necessity of satisfying the Government's engagements and the exigencies of the present situation.

The traditional honesty of the Sublime Porte, particularly in what concerns the punctual fulfillment of its obligations toward the public creditors will more than ever influence all its acts, all its resolves, with regard to these sacred engagements. The Imperial Government would prefer, we do not hesitate to say so here, to succumb under the weight of the most crushing sacrifices rather than compound with anything that might be of a nature to cause the forfeiture of its dignity and its high reputation. Actuated by these sentiments, and having regard also to the primordial considerations by which we have to be guided in the question of establishing a real equilibrium in the State Budget; in view especially of the, so to speak, absolute impossibility of creating new sources of revenue to fill up the existing gaps without aggravating gratuitously, and without practical utility, the already painful position of all the tax-payers of the Empire; in presence, lastly, of the considerable length of time necessarily required for the adoption and putting in force in the future, as stated above, of all the administrative measures and measures of public utility having for their object the augmentation of the revenue of the Treasury, we, after mature deliberation, and after having weighed all the consequences which might result therefrom, have been unable to discover any other method than that of stating our position in all frankness as we have just done, and of adopting a radical measure which may, it is true, wound for the moment certain interests, and even bring about a certain disturbance in the quotations of our stocks, but which, in view of the urgent considerations of public safety in the Ottoman Empire and of the maintenance even of the European equilibrium, which in our opinion is essentially connected therewith, is destined to assure once for all the credit of the State and the regular working of the Administration.

The public budget this year—and this is a matter of public notoriety—shows a deficit of more than five millions of pounds. In the present state of things this deficit, it cannot be denied, will go on increasing, for, when each coupon falls due, the Government finds itself compelled to have recourse to more or less onerous loans in order to pay the interest and sinking fund, a course which, at a given moment, will not fail seriously to shake the confidence of the bondholders and other capitalists who already see their interests injured by the sudden changes in the funds and the hazardous speculations of the Bourse.

Such an abnormal state of things can evidently disappear only in so far as real and incontestable guarantees are assured to the holders of our public funds as well as to the contractors of our loans.

The radical measure, of which we have just made mention, and which was brought to your knowledge by my telegram of the 6th of this month, consists, as you have seen, in reducing from the present time to one-half the payment of the said coupon upon falling due, the funds for which will be guaranteed by the total receipts from the Customs from salt and tobacco as well as the Egyptian tribute. This payment, you are aware, will be made for five years, half in specie and half in bonds, bearing five per cent. interest. In case the aforesaid guarantees should be insufficient, the Government will hasten to supplement them from the sheep-tax revenue. All these receipts will be placed from to-day at the disposal of the syndicates which may be established for this purpose, on the condition well understood of the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

By this means the public credit will be assured, the budget will be balanced by solid guarantees, and the distrust and general uneasiness will for ever disappear."

"IL RE GALANTUOMO."

Writing to the *Daily Telegraph* apropos of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to King Victor Emanuel, the Milan correspondent of that journal says: "I have just heard from a friend in the household a charming trait of the Ré Galantuomo, with which I must conclude this hurried letter, as the mail leaves at 8:30. The Emperor for a year or two past has experienced much difficulty in mounting on horseback; to obviate which a broad horse-block or raised stage, level with the stirrup, is invariably set up for him in Germany wherever he may have occasion to take horse—which, indeed, as he dislikes exhibiting this slight infirmity, he generally does in a courtyard or other inclosed space, out of his soldiers' or the public's sight. This peculiarity of his was made known to Victor Emanuel by the Master of the Horse; whereupon the King had erected in the private court of the Palazzo Reale not only a mounting-stage for the Emperor, but also one for himself side by side with that destined to the use of his Imperial guest—though the King can swing himself into his saddle as vigorously as he ever could. When giving the order he observed, "There can be no better way, assuredly, of mounting a horse than that adopted by so great a soldier and glorious a monarch as the Emperor of Germany."

A HORRIBLE STORY.

We find the following almost incredible story credited to the Middleport (Ohio) *News*: "We have heard of a very distressing accident occurring in Jackson County, West Va. It was a 'house-raising.' As is customary on such occasions, chickens had been killed by chopping off their heads. Two little sons of the owner of the house to be raised saw the chickens thus guillotined, and during the day concluded to repeat the operation. It was just at a time when the men were lifting a heavy log into its place. The father, who was holding one end of the log, casting his eyes toward the little fellows, one of whom had the axe raised to sever the neck of his brother, let go of the log to save the boy, and it fell, killing six men, two instantly, the others living only a few hours. The axe fell before the father could reach the scene, severing the neck of the son."

EDUCATIONAL.

Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Ill., has given $10,000 toward a Swedish College in that city.

The subscriptions collected by the clergy in the diocese of Cambrai for the Catholic University to be founded in the department of the Nord already amount to 570,000 francs.

The course of lectures before the Ladies' Science Class of Milwaukee College will open with a limited number on culinary chemistry by Prof. Farrar. Those will be succeeded by two or three on the currency question by some distinguished business gentlemen of Milwaukee.

The State Normal School, Nashville, Tenn., will probably go into operation early in November. The Board of Trust has so far selected as teachers Miss Julia A. Sears, of Fair Haven, Mass., and Miss Emma R. Cutter, of Jeffrey, N. H. Both ladies have been educated at the best Normal Schools in this country.

A correspondent writing to the *Morning Standard* says:

"In your issue of the 15th you stated that Syracuse University was the first in this State to admit women to equal rights in this course of study. If you will consult the laws of New-York of 1857, you will find that the charter granted to Alfred University at that time admitted women to all the privileges of the university."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says:

"The teachers in the Charleston public schools inform us that the new text-books required to be bought under the ruling of the school-book commission will cost from $5 to $8 for each pupil, or at least half a million dollars for the entire number of pupils who attend the public schools in the State. This is monstrous. The entire appropriation for school purposes for the year does not amount to $400,000, and more than this is to be paid by the pupils for the privilege of attending public schools, which are intended to be a boon, not a burden—a benefit, not an injury."

The Trustees of the Wesleyan University have held a meeting and resolved to signalize the centennial year by an addition of $500,000 to the endowment of the college. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to co-operate with the efforts of the Alumni and of the patron conferences in this work. The matter was thoroughly canvassed in view of the hard times, but it was finally resolved to make the attempt, and without doubt a fair measure of success, if not the full, will be attained. Some of the conferences have already pledged their educational collections next year to this purpose. Nine girls are studying in the university, only one in the Freshman class.

There was an error in the figures of the subscriptions already made to the $200,000 fund for Bates College, as published a few days since. The whole amount now subscribed is about $184,000, ($100,000 conditional, by B. E. Bates, Esq.,) and $16,000 remains to be subscribed in order to meet the conditions of Mr. Bates' subscription. Fifteen thousand dollars has been raised within a few weeks, $5,000 of which was subscribed by Hon. George G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire; $1,000 by Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine; $1,000 by Hon. John D. Philbrick, of Boston, and $1,000 by Rev. T. D. Clements, of Richmond who is about to remove to Lewiston, and $1,000 by the Faculty of the college. Active efforts are now being made to secure the balance.

At the Convention of the New England Association of School Superintendents held recently, Rev. Dr. Sears of Virginia, formerly President of Brown University, and now agent of the "Peabody Fund," being called upon, spoke of the difference between the systems of education in the North and the South. He said that statistics show that in Virginia a larger proportion of gentlemen have a higher education than in Massachusetts, while it is equally true that among the people the elements of education are entirely wanting. He recognized, however, that there was a move being made in the right direction all through the South, and the States which have not a system of education in practice have one on paper. He said it was the policy of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund to awaken interest in education, and leave the rest with the people. Politics interferes greatly with education, and every political revolution is followed by an educational one. The main thing is to keep the drift of these things right. The only question is how long shall success be delayed by the enormous mistakes made. It is utterly impossible to totally arrest universal education in any Southern State.

In the annual report of School Superintendent Denman, of San Francisco, it appears that the number of youths in the city under seventeen years of age, June 30, 1875, was 64,909; increase for the year, 4,357; number of youths in the city between five and seventeen years of age who are entitled by law to draw public money, 41,829; increase for the year, 2,936; number of youths between six and seventeen years of age entitled to attend the public schools, 37,583; increase for the year, 1,591; number of children between five and six years of age who will be entitled to enter the public schools during the year 1875-76, 3,446; increase for the year, 1,345. Whole number of pupils enrolled in all the public schools during the year, 31,128; increase for the year, 1,679. The total enrollment consisted of 16,437 boys and 14,691 girls. Average number belonging to the public schools, 22,247; increase for the year, 1,697. Average daily attendance in all the public schools, 21,014; increase for the year, 1,633. The average daily attendance consisted of 10,720 boys and 10,294 girls. The number attending private and church schools in June last was 6,094, a decrease of 87 for the year. The number of youths between six and seventeen years of age not attending any school, June, 1875, was 5,278, which was 14.1 per cent. of all the children in the city entitled to attend the public schools. Average percentage of attendance on the average number belonging to the public schools was 93.7. The percentage of the average number belonging to the public schools on the whole number of youths between six and seventeen years of age was 59.9. The total number of school buildings was 69, of which 2 were high, 12 grammar, 11 mixed, and 44 primary. The department owned 9 brick buildings and 43 wooden, including those recently erected. The number of rooms rented was 61, in which 3,600 pupils were taught at a cost for rent of $15,244. The number of grammar schools was 108, primary, 304, and evening, 20. The total number of teachers was 510, of whom 63 were males and 447 females. The average number of teachers employed was 475. There were 47 principals, 16 vice principals, 22 teachers in high schools, 129 in grammar, 325 in primary, and 23 in evening. There were 22 teachers of German and French, and one of Latin and Greek; six of music, and five of drawing. The cost of maintaining the department for the year was $707,443 36; the average annual salary of each teacher is $1,021 13. The average cost of tuition for each pupil belonging to the schools during the year was $29 82; for each pupil enrolled, $21 50. This is $1 81 less than the amount expended in the previous year.

The following letter from Mr. Henry F. Durant to the Boston *Transcript* supplies some needful information and corrects some erroneous statements that have been published respecting Wellesley College:

"It seems desirable that some statement should be made to the public in regard to Wellesley College. It is generally known that it was opened in September, and is now in successful operation, with nearly 300 students. The college is a legal corporation, established under a special charter from the State of Massachusetts, and it is governed by a Board of Trustees. The college buildings and 300 acres of land have been conveyed to the corporation. The college has no endowment. It is now before the public, depending upon their approval for students, and upon the benevolent for funds to sustain and increase its usefulness. A mistaken impression prevails that contributions from the public are not needed or desired by the Trustees. This is altogether erroneous. The wants of the college, in certain directions are great and pressing, and we shall be very grateful for help. We need very large sums for the purchase of books. There is shelf room in the library for 120,000 volumes, and we have less than ten thousand. It is impossible that the college should take its proper position of usefulness unless very large additions can be made to the library. One hundred thousand dollars could be wisely spent in the purchase of books. Costly works are needed by the teachers and students in every department. Contributions in money for this purpose will be most useful, and gifts large and small will be gratefully received. Many persons may be more able to give books than money, and books will be very acceptable. We also need funds to assist poor students. There are constant applications for aid which we are compelled to refuse. There are many benevolent persons who would consider it a privilege to give money for scholarships to aid deserving students. All contributions for this object will be more than welcome. In addition to these most pressing wants we need endowments for professorships, and we need an astronomical observatory. We also wish for contributions of all kinds to the museum of natural history and to the art gallery. The cost of the college has been so very great, and the annual expenses of supporting the college are so large, that we are not able to supply the wants mentioned above. The price of board and tuition has been placed at $250 per annum, in order to enable young women of moderate means to obtain a thorough college education. It must be obvious that at these rates the current expenses of the college cannot be paid. Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate to ask all who are interested in the highest education of women to aid Wellesley College by their present contributions and by legacies in their wills."

THE NAGAS.

INDIAN BARBARIANS—MODE OF LIFE AND HABITS OF AN INDIAN RACE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Among the novelties to which the Prince of Wales will probably be introduced in Calcutta are certain specimens of the Nagas, interesting barbarians who ever and anon swoop down upon the tea plantations in Assam, and even venture to try conclusions with our armed and disciplined Police force. Strictly speaking, there is no such tribe as the Nagas, that name being applied by the Assamese to denote the agglomeration of distinct clans which war and intermarry with one another on the high lands lying to the south-east of Assam and partially inclosing the elevated and fertile valley, or tableland of Munipoor. To the inhabitants of this plateau has been assigned the credit of inventing the game of polo, an exciting diversion rapidly becoming naturalized among the *jeunesse chevaleresque* of our own happy land. It may be questioned, however, if the Munipoories can claim any greater merit than what pertains to the accident that it was through them that polo first became known to the European society of Calcutta; for the game appears to be equally indigenous to the hill people of Jumoo at quite the opposite extremity of British India. Be that as it may, the clans passing under the collective appellation of Nagas have been described as being a dull, heavy race, with faces that look like a bad or smudged copy of the Mongolian caste of countenance. They speak different dialects, but can make themselves understood by one another. The most powerful clan or subdivision is that of the Argamis, who may be taken as favorable representatives of the entire tribe. Among these the men confine themselves to the ennobling pursuit of homicide, leaving to their women every form of vulgar labor. They are content, however, with one wife, who is usually chaste, and in that case tolerably secure of good treatment, if she be also industrious. Unlike the people of the plains, the highlanders seldom marry until they have attained to manhood, and as their wives have to work hard they need to be full-grown and of mature strength before they can undertake the onerous duties of a Naga household. These hillmen are an omnivorous race, gifted with large appetites, and devour with equal voracity beef, pigs, poultry, dogs, cats, and reptiles, but despising vegetables. They are unpleasantly subject to cutaneous eruptions. Their mode of warfare aims at the destruction of the enemy, combined with personal impunity. They seek not glory in the cannon's mouth, nor has the tented field any attraction for them. If no opportunity present itself for laying an ambuscade, they will avail themselves of the darkness of night to surprise the hostile hamlet, firing the inflammable huts, butchering the sleepers, and tearing off their bleeding scalps. These trophies are greatly prized, and at the death of a warrior, are burned with his mortal remains. The arms consist for the most part of a javelin, or spear, and a shield made of a mat lined with leather, or thin boards. Bows and arrows are unknown, but the tomahawk is a common weapon, and recently not a few muskets have found their way into these hills, as the late gallant Col. Hamilton discovered to his cost. Their war dress is fantastic, a conspicuous article being a tail attached where, in the human race, it has long since ceased to grow. In the piping times of peace, however, neither tailor nor milliner could make a living in these wild parts. In the interior of the country the men go absolutely naked, but affect a mild compromise in their intercourse with more civilized neighbors. The women are less 'pronounced'—to use a Gallicism—and wear a sort of short frock, dyed of blue color, besides being adorned with beads and brass rings on their necks and arms. The Nagas are fond of both singing and dancing. Their songs are worded in the dialect of the Abors, or the clans who dwell in the upper ranges, and are rather shrill than melodious. In the war dance the women form an inner circle, the men dancing round them with great agility. Their religious notions are said to be very hazy. They have some faint idea of a Creator, and of a life after the present one; but they do not consider either temples or priests essential to their happiness—at least, they possess neither the one nor the other. They live in barn-like huts with gable ends, the eaves brought down close to the ground. The houses are divided into two compartments. Round the sides of the outer room are ranged capacious circular baskets or bins of wicker-work, filled with grain, and covered with planks, on which the men lounge, leaning over a blazing fire in the cold weather, while the inner room is given up to the women, the children, and the cattle."

A SINGULAR STORY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND HIS SON IN THE REVOLUTION.

Some twenty years since Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Calvary Church, New-York, was appointed historian to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country by the General Convention of the Church. In his official capacity Dr. Hawks had access to the papers of the deceased Bishops of the Church, and in the journal or dairy of Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, he found the following bit of curious private history, which the Hartford *Courant* publishes, he having imparted it to a resident of that city:

The good Bishop, while on a visitation, not long after the close of the Revolutionary War, stopped at a tavern in a remote country parish. About midnight he was awakened by a loud and excited conversation in the next room, which was separated from his by a thin board partition. Not wishing to overhear a private conversation, the Bishop contrived to inform his neighbors of his presence. The voices sunk into a whisper, but soon broke out again under violent excitement. The Bishop coughed again, but was obliged to listen to a family quarrel, the cause and substance of which was in effect as follows: The parties in dispute were father and son, and both were large real estate holders. It appeared that on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the two had deeded each to the other all the property standing in his name, with the understanding that the deeds were to be surrendered at the close of the war. The son was to go to England as a royalist, the father to remain and support the popular cause, in this way each hoping to escape loss. The war had now been closed for some time. The son had returned from England, where he had received a royal grant of land for his loyalty, and had met his father by appointment to demand the restitution of the property as agreed. The father, who was a prudent man, concluded to keep the property, and hence the quarrel. The next morning Bishop White asked the landlord of the hotel the names of the two gentlemen, and was informed that they were Benjamin Franklin and his son!

CHILDISH AMUSEMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta* in a recent issue says: "A vigorous youth being indispensable for the preservation of the body politic, the right of juveniles to stone Chinamen shall not be infringed by the constitutional amendment proposed by some Broadway people. A new development of this highly moral and invigorating pastime was seen yesterday afternoon, at a brick building going up at the corner of Broadway and Ohio alley. The workmen were engaged on the mansard roof, and could not see the interesting performance going on in front of the building. Several little girls, ranging from ten to twelve years, had taken up a position in the third story window, whence they amused themselves by dropping fragments of brick upon passing Chinamen. That this was not accidental, or incidental to a childish frolic, was proved by the care taken, during fully half an hour, to avoid hitting anybody else, and to dodge after a discharge of projectiles. One Chinaman received a two-ounce piece on his shoulder, and hopped around for a minute, swearing in diabolical English, and came within an ace of thrashing a small boy who was excavating in the sand pile. On discovering the strategic position of his tormentors, John resolved himself into a battering-ram and attacked the house with great fury, striking it and putting his shoulder to it, as if he would come Samson on it and raze it."

PLAYING HORSE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Contra Costa (Cal.) *News* tells the following: "Little Charley Van Anden, who is not quite three years old, resides in San Francisco, and is occasionally brought to Pacheco on a visit. He betrays an extraordinary fondness for horses, and when at home can hardly be kept away from the horses, where he plays with a pet horse without fear, and, as it seems without danger. He delights in crawling beneath the horse and between his feet, while the animal moves only his head and extends his ears as he watches the child's gambols. Charley was in town the other day and toddled off surreptitiously. When his absence was discovered he was sought for in alarm, and was finally found in a stable stall with an unbroken and unruly colt. The child had fastened a short rope around a hind leg of the colt, and when found was 'playing hoss' with the utmost glee. 'I wouldn't have tried that trick for $200,' said the hostler. 'If it wasn't a baby that did it, he'd have been kicked to death, sure.' Well, now, it does seem as if horses, like dogs and good-hearted men, are fond of children."

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The work of removing the old ship-houses from the Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island will soon be accomplished. The war steamer Antietam, 400 feet in length, will be launched in a short time, and at noon, the 2d of December, the yard and buildings will be put up for sale at the Merchants' Exchange by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. In the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the property as a whole, it will be divided into sixteen lots. The conditions are that the purchase money must be paid in cash within thirty days. The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government. A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The principles of the Universalist faith are being spread in Australia, and a missionary is called for from the United States to preach and organize churches there.

A Swiss paper says: "Epicures must be careful in partaking of the diminutive crawfish that very frequently form an adjunct to a Genevese table d'hôte. They may be eaten, it seems, after the first cooking and when comparatively fresh, but, like many other sorts of shell-fish are very treacherous in their effects on the system. A whole family in this city were recently poisoned by a dish of crawfish, served up the second time, and several members of the household have since died after suffering great agony."

Count Moltke, says a London writer, on a recent visit to Rostock, returning home late one night, was unable to find his way to his lodgings. He thought over various schemes for regaining the road without betraying who he was, and at last hit upon the following device: He went up to a man who appeared to be a native of the town, and inquired, in the broad local dialect of the neighborhood, "Can you tell me where Count Moltke is lodging?" "That I can," replied the man in a pitying tone, "he is staying in the large house opposite the school in the next street to this." "Yes," returned the Count, "that's just what I thought myself," and he returned to his lodgings delighted at the success of his stratagem.

A correspondent writes from Rome to one of the London papers as follows: "Permit me through the medium of your paper to warn travelers in Italy of a danger to which they are exposed. On journeying from Lucerne to Rome—a two days' journey—my baggage consisting of a hat box and two portmanteaus, which were duly registered. On arriving at Rome I found on opening the hat box that some English money I had placed in it was missing. The box had not been broken open, and I was informed on making complaint that it was a very common practice for the porters on the upper Italian and Roman Railways to carry keys of all various sizes and open or attempt to open the baggage under their charge."

The Hampshire *Independent* contains an interesting account of the discovery in the Hamble River, near Botley, of the wreck of a Danish war galley burned and sunk at the time of the Danish invasion of England in the year 870. A tradition has long existed that certain piles in the river were part of an old wreck, but nothing was done to verify this tradition until lately. The result of the search was that the shape of a vessel was traced, and the piles found attached to the timbers in three thicknesses, each planed to a level, following the shape of the ship. The length of the vessel was found to be 130 feet. A quantity of cement was embedded between the keel and timbers, and the seams were caulked with moss. The timber appeared to be oak, but it resembled coal, being black and hard, but sound; and even saw-marks were distinguishable, the instruments used being much thicker make than those of modern times.

A Chinese poet has lately been visiting the semi-English town of Shanghai. He sings the "ten aspects of the barbarian district," and describes how, at Shanghai, "ten thousand merchants, crowded together as thick as clouds, come from fifty foreign countries." "The foreign women," he observes, "carry umbrellas and walk with their husbands shoulder to shoulder. The foreign men walk, walk; they talk, they converse. [illegible] their velocipedes are swift, they fly along on them like a cloud." The poet must have witnessed a meet of four-in-hands, for he says: "In the carriage these devils are like Tchou-ko-leang, the famous strategist of the Han dynasty, [illegible] races are the most uninteresting things you could see; it is better worth one's while to see the military examinations." Business-like habits are not to his taste. "The busybodies," he notes, "set their old watches every moment by the municipal clock. The gas burns all night."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An Austrian officer who watched the recent grand manœuvres in Silesia closely gives in a series of observations on them in the *Neue Freie Presse* an independent view, which varies markedly from the pictures drawn by ordinary correspondents. He seems to have had the advantage of conversing freely with all ranks, and certainly found behind the official veil of satisfaction some weak points which were not open to any other observer. Soldiers, and officers also, in private complained of the manner in which they were being fed. Not only were the hours of exercise so long that they several times went from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. without getting any food all day, but their supper was prepared the contractors who supply the rations often managed [illegible] to defraud the troops. Old officers told the writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* that during the campaigns of the late war their men had never suffered so much as in this fortnight of peace manœuvres. Of the different arms, he joins others in praising the bearing of the infantry, in whom, he says, the principles of order and discipline have become a second nature. Of the cavalry his impressions were much less favorable. They are far too severely worked in their ordinary barrack life, he believes; and though the horses are fine animals, their appearance in the field was [illegible] up. Inquiries on this head made by the writer partly explained this, for he was told that during the Winter months they were [illegible] kept constantly at exercise in the [illegible] poor preparation in his view for the field. Of the artillery, the rough appearance, which struck English officers accustomed to the high polish of Woolwich parades as [illegible], the Austrian officer expresses the highest opinion, and declares the horses especially to be better kept than those of the cavalry."

AN INSTANCE OF COURAGE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Courage, says Richter, consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it. This description of courage has recently been displayed in a remarkable manner the other day by a soldier at Jutog, near Simla. In the gun-room of the mountain battery stationed there were seventy leather ammunition-boxes, each containing eight loaded shells. From within one of these boxes a slight explosion was heard and smoke was seen to issue. There were about twenty men in the room, whom the Sergeant immediately ordered out of danger, and then [illegible] the box by the two handles, he [illegible] the deadly load poised upon his [illegible] it full twenty yards away on to the parade ground. As he did so it gave forth another warning report. On an examination it was discovered that some of the friction-tubes had become displaced during the march and had worked away under the box, the weight of which had ignited one when it was set down. If this story, which we take from the *Pioneer*, is true, the Sergeant certainly deserves, if not the Victoria Cross, at least some reward for his presence of mind and bravery in circumstances of no ordinary peril. At the same time, it might be as well to devise and enforce some precautions with regard to ammunition-boxes containing loaded shells, which would render displays of heroism unnecessary in future."

JANAUSCHEK IN AUSTRALIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 28 has the following: "Mme. Janauschek failed to draw in Sydney, but seems to have been very successful in getting herself into considerable professional difficulty. The lady was engaged here to appear in the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, under the management of Mr. John Bennett; and Mr. Ellis—formerly connected with a morning paper of this city—left by the preceding steamer as her advance agent. Before the arrival of Mr. Ellis, Emily Melville had stolen the hearts of the Sydneyites with her opera bouffe, and there was no vacancy for either 'Deborah,' 'Medea,' or 'Elizabeth' on the Victoria stage. Ellis posted off to Melbourne and arranged with Manager Coppin for Janauschek's début in the Australian Colonies. When the Madame arrived in Sydney she was indignant, and refused to honor the Melbourne engagement, and immediately arranged with Lazar to appear at the Queen's Theatre, Sydney. For this breach of contract with Bennett a suit for damages was to be instituted. Ristori, who had preceded Janauschek, and reached Sydney a month before her, managed to play to empty benches, [illegible] her prices of admission were [illegible] to avoid a repetition of that calamity, Mr. Lazar announced Janauschek at reduced prices. But the Sydney public, disgusted with Ristori's high prices, wouldn't go to hear the great Italian tragedienne, and, by a not very singular kind of reasoning, the public arrived at the conclusion that Janauschek shouldn't be heard because she was cheap. If Ristori [illegible] Janauschek wasn't worth hearing because her price wasn't high enough, so the Bohemian tragedienne played to still emptier benches, [illegible] left off in disgust and wouldn't [illegible] moment of her departure from Sydney [illegible] rested Mr. Peliot, the husband of Mme. Janauschek, for breach of contract for not compelling her to play at the Queen's, and Mr. Ellis also [illegible] difficulties by entering some [illegible] abrupt dismissal from her service. [illegible] bonds to appear when wanted, [illegible] ame, departed for Melbourne, where [illegible] to be awaiting them with a suit for breach of contract made with Mr. Ellis."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs.101½
6,000 do..........102
10,000 do..........102⅜
10,000 do..........102¼
21,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 81
5,000 do........c. 81
10,000 do.......... 82
15,000 do.......... 82½
20,000 do.......... 82
4,000 do.......... 82¼
3,000 do.......... 82⅛
5,000 do.......... 82½
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 96
3,000 do........c. 96½
1,000 Un. Pac 1st...101
2,000 do..........101½
1,000 do..........101¾
50,000 Dist. Col.3-65s. 68
10,000 do.......... 67¾
100 N. Y. C. & H..s3.104
400 Pac. R. of Mo..... 9¾
300 Pacific Mail...... 38
1300 do.......... 37⅞
1100 do.......... 37¾
800 do.......... 37⅝
500 do.......... 37½
900 do.......... 37⅝
1600 do.......... 37¾
100 do........c. 37¾
500 do.......... 37⅞
900 do.......... 37¾
200 do........c. 37⅝
2500 do.......... 37½
2400 do.......... 37⅜
200 do.......... 37½
400 do.......... 38
100 do.......s3. 37¾
500 do.......... 37⅞
100 do........c. 37⅞
1500 do.......... 38
100 do.......... 38⅛
100 do.......b3. 38¼
200 do.......... 38⅛
300 do.......... 38
100 St. Paul Pref..... 62½
100 do.......... 62¾

1000 West'n Un...s3. 75½
100 do........c. 75½
800 do.......... 75¼
1400 do.......... 75⅝
100 do........c. 75⅝
6 do.......... 76
500 Union Pacific...c. 62¼
200 do.......... 62¼
200 do.......... 62⅞
500 do.......... 62¾
300 do.......... 62½
100 do.......... 63
1000 Lake Shore..... 60½
10 do.......... 60¼
200 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......s3. 60½
500 do.......... 60⅝
300 do.......... 60½
100 do........c. 60⅜
300 do.......... 60¼
100 do........c. 60⅜
1200 do.......... 60⅜
1000 do.......... 60½
1800 do.......... 60⅝
500 do........c. 60½
100 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......b3. 60¾
1000 do.......... 60⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 17⅛
300 do.......... 17¼
800 do.......... 17⅛
300 do........c. 17
300 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......... 17¼
200 St. Paul......... 34¼
100 do.......... 34⅜
100 North-west'n..s3. 37¼
100 do.......... 37⅜
800 do.......... 37½
300 do.......... 37⅜
3000 do.......... 37¼
200 do.......... 37⅛
200 C., C. & I. C...... 5¼
100 do.......b3. 5¼
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 16⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R........b3.121
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........119¼
6,000 U.S.5s,'81.C.c.116
10,000 do.......s3.115⅞
4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.116

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....b. c.116⅜
5,000 do..........116⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121
10,000 do.......b. c.121⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b. c.116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Va.6s, Con.ex. mat. coup.b.c. 64½
10,000 Va. 6s, Con... 69⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 48½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 46½
20,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68
6,000 C., R.I.& P.7s.108⅞
9,000 do..........109
7,000 N.J.C. 1st Con.107⅜
15,000 N. J. C. Conv..105
500 N.Y. C. 6s,'83.100
5,000 L.& W. B. Con. 95½
5,000 do......b. c. 95¾
5,000 do.......... 96
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. divis'n.. 93¾
7,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G'd bs... 87
7,000 Long Dock bs.105
5,000 C.,C.,C. & Ind. 1st......x int.105
4,000 do.......b.c.106
5,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.105
4,000 M. & Ess. 2d..108
2,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 77½
5,000 Harlem 1st 7s, coup....x int.110½
1,000 L. S. Con.c 1st.103
4,000 L. S. Div. bds.100
1,000 do.......... 99¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 90¼
10,000 C. Pac. G'd bs.102½
10,000 do..........102⅜
5,000 do..........102⅝
5,000 do..........102⅝
2,000 S L. & I.M. 1st. 90½
5,000 G. West. 2d... 51
2,000 U. Pacific 1st.101¾
10,000 do..........101½
3,000 U. P. 7s, L'd G. 97
10,000 U. P. Sink. F.. 82½
10,000 do.......... 82¾
9,000 do.......... 82⅞
10,000 do.......b.c. 82⅜
4,000 do.......... 82⅞
1,000 do........c. 82⅞
5,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 80
1,000 do.......... 79¾
2,000 do.......b.c. 79½
1,000 D.& H.R.bs.'94.107
2,000 Del & H. C. 7s, '94..........107⅛
50,000 W.U.T.c.,1900. 98
1,000 M. C. 7s...b.c.100⅛
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st Coup. on...b.c. 31½
5 Cen. Nat. Bank..101
600 Q. S. Pref......b.c. 23
34 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.104¼
12 American Exp... 58
800 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61¾
1300 West. U. T...b.c. 75⅝
1000 do.......... 75½
100 do........s3. 75½
300 do.......... 75⅝
800 do.......... 75¾
600 do.......s3. 75¾
250 do.......... 75⅞
700 do.......... 75¾
300 do........b3. 75⅞
1500 do........b3. 76
1000 do.......... 76
100 do.......b10. 75⅞
800 do.......... 75⅞
20 do.......... 75½
200 do.......... 75⅞
100 Union Pac....b.c.c. 63⅛
100 do.......... 63
100 do........c. 63
100 do.......... 62¾
100 do........c. 62⅞
100 do.......... 62¾
100 do.......... 62⅝
800 do.......... 62½
400 do.......... 63

30 Illinois Cen...b.c. 91
30 Chic. & R. I..b.c.103⅞
100 N. J. South...b.c. 1
300 P. M. S.S.Co...b.c. 38
100 do........c. 38
200 do.......... 37⅞
300 do.......... 37¾
100 do........c. 37⅝
300 do........c. 37½
400 do.......... 37⅝
1000 do......b30. 37½
500 do........c. 37⅝
2100 do........c. 37½
200 do.......... 37⅝
1200 do.......... 37¾
400 do.......... 37⅞
100 do........c. 37¾
500 do........c. 38
2500 do.......... 38
1200 do.......... 38⅛
800 do.......... 38¼
1000 do.......... 38⅜
1100 do.......... 38½
2000 do.......... 38⅜
100 do.......b3. 38½
200 do........c. 38½
500 do.......... 38⅝
1300 do.......... 38½
600 do.......s3. 38⅜
500 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 10
200 do.......... 9⅞
20 P.,Ft.W.& C.G.bc. 98
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¼
100 do.......... 17⅛
50 do.......... 17
300 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......... 17¼
200 do.......... 17⅜
1100 L.S.& M.S...b.c.c. 60½
1100 do.......... 60½
1200 do.......... 60⅝
2400 do.......s3. 60¼
1000 do.......... 60⅜
1800 do.......... 60½
300 do.......... 60⅝
600 do.......... 60½
300 do.......s3. 60½
1100 do.......... 60⅝
800 do.......... 60⅜
100 do.......s3. 60⅝
300 do.......s3. 60⅜
1900 do.......... 60⅞
1100 do.......... 60¾
300 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......s5. 60⅝
200 do.......s3. 60¾
200 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 19¼
300 do.......... 19½
100 do.......s5. 19½
100 H.& St.J.Pref.b.c. 22
1700 Chi. & N.W...b.c. 36⅞
300 do.......... 36¾
100 do.......... 36⅝
400 do.......... 36⅞
100 do.......... 37
200 do.......... 36¾
400 do.......... 36⅝
300 do.......... 36½
900 do.......... 36⅝
200 do.......... 36¾
300 do.......... 36⅞
200 do.......s3. 37
1000 do.......... 37
100 do.......... 37⅛
100 C.& N.W.Pref.b.c. 51
200 C., M.& St. P...b.c. 34¼
200 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......... 34¼
100 C., Mil. & St. Paul Pref. c......b.c. 62⅝
100 do.......... 62¾
50 Chic.,B.& Q..b.c.111⅞
400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16⅛
17 do.......... 16
50 Col.,C.& I. C..b.c. 5⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 M. & St. P.1st.111
5,000 Union Pa.1st..101½
5,000 U. Pac. S. F... 83
5,000 do......b3. 83
10,000 do.......... 84
3,000 U. Pac. L. G... 97¼
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 49
3,000 Harlem 1st, C.110½
5,000 Pa. of Mo., 1st. 80
50 Spring Mt. Coal.. 65½
100 West Union....s3. 75⅞
400 do.......b3. 76
2200 do.......... 76
600 do.......b3. 76⅛
900 do.......... 76
100 do.......... 75⅞
500 Pacific Mail..... 38½
500 do.......... 38⅜
1000 do.......... 38½
300 do.......... 38⅜
900 do.......... 38¼
300 Erie Railway..s3. 17¼
100 do......s10. 17¼

900 Lake Shore...... 60¾
100 do.......b3. 60⅞
400 do.......... 60⅞
100 do.......... 60⅞
500 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 60⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 62
100 Union Pacific.... 63
100 do.......... 62⅞
100 North-western..... 37¼
200 do.......... 37
100 do.......... 36⅞
100 St. Paul......... 34⅜
100 Del., Lack. & W...118¼
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 19¼
50 Morris & Essex..103⅛
100 C., C. & I. C..... 5⅝
1100 do.......... 5½
200 do.......... 5¼
200 do.......... 5⅝
100 Pac. of Mo.....b3. 10
100 do.......... 10⅛
100 do.......s3. 10⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, coupon, 1881.122⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 84¼
7,000 do.......... 85
3,000 C.,C.,C.& I. 1st.106
1,000 H.& St.J. 8s, C. 77½
5,000 W.U.Tel.Coup. 1900....b. c. 98
6,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 48½
10,000 Mich.C. 7s.b.c.100¾
2,000 Mor.& E.Cons.107
10,000 Hud.R.2d.s. F.113
1,000 C.Pac. L.G.b.c. 92
100 Quicksilver Pf... 23
100 W. U. Tel....b. c. 76
100 do.......s3. 76
1700 do.......... 76⅛
15 Amer. Express... 57⅞
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38¼
900 do.......... 38⅜
500 do.......... 38½
600 do.......... 38⅝
1100 do.......... 38¾
400 do.......b3. 38¾
300 do.......... 38⅝
300 do.......... 38¾
100 do......b60. 38⅞
100 do......b30. 38⅞
100 Erie R....b. c.b3. 17¼
100 do.......b3. 17⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.......b. c.s3.104
100 Mich. Cen......... 62½
200 do......b. c. 62⅝
100 Union Pac...b. c. 64⅛

25 Ill. Cen...b. c.s3. 91½
200 do.......... 91½
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 37¼
200 do.......... 37½
500 do.......... 37⅜
100 do.......... 37¼
100 do.......... 37⅜
400 L. S.& M. S.b.c.b3. 60¾
2100 do.......... 60⅝
100 do.......... 60⅝
300 do.......... 60¾
1700 do.......... 60⅞
100 do.......c. 60⅞
1100 do.......... 61
2500 do.......... 61⅛
2000 do.......... 61¼
3500 do.......... 61⅜
400 do.......... 61¼
300 do......b3. 61⅜
100 Chic. & R. I...b. c.103½
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34½
100 do.......... 34⅜
100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 6
100 P.,Ft. W. & C. Gd. 97½
15 Chic. & Alt...b. c. 95½
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 16¼
100 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 22
500 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 5¼
100 do.......... 5⅛
30 Kansas Pac..b. c. 11
100 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c. 4⅜
100 do.......... 4½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$21,000 U. Pac. 1st..102½
10,000 do..........102¼
10,000 do..........102
7,000 U. Pac. L. Gt.. 98
20,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.103
100 West. Union...s3. 76⅛
500 do......b3. 76¼
300 do.......... 76¼
100 do......b3. 76⅜
2200 do.......... 76⅜
1500 do......b3. 76½
3 00 do.......... 76½
500 Pacific Mail..b30. 38⅞
400 do.......... 38¾
400 do.......b3. 38⅞
800 do.......... 38⅞
100 do......s3. 38¾
100 do......b3. 38⅞
600 do.......... 38⅞
500 do.......... 38⅞
1000 do......b3. 39
200 do.......... 39
300 Erie Railway..b3. 17⅜
200 do......b3. 17½
100 do.......... 17⅜

300 Mich. Central.... 63¼
100 do.......b3. 63¼
600 North-western... 37¼
500 do.......... 37⅜
700 do.......... 37¾
300 do......s3. 37⅜
100 do.......... 37⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 61⅛
600 do.......... 61⅛
1000 do.......... 61⅜
2000 do.......... 61⅛
100 do......b3. 61⅛
1500 do.......... 61⅛
100 Union Pacific.... 64½
400 do.......... 64¾
1100 do.......... 65
100 St. Paul.....b3. 34¾
300 do.......... 34⅝
100 do......b3. 34⅞
100 do.......... 34⅞
100 St. Paul Pref..... 63¼
200 H. & St. Jo....... 19½
200 do.......... 19¾
100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 16⅛

FRIDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The stock market to-day was rather weak at the opening, but later there took place a decided change in the temper of speculation and prices generally advanced, the change being characterized by a tone of confidence that afforded strong proof how artificial in its character was the depression resulting yesterday from the unfavorable rumors set afloat by the "bears." The greatest advance was in Union Pacific, which, opening at 62¼, rose to 65, maintaining the improvement to the close. Pacific Mail, after declining to 37⅜, became buoyant and advanced with occasional fluctuations to 39, closing at the highest quotation of the day. The Western railroad shares were strong, North-western advancing to 37¾ and St. Paul to 34⅞. Lake Shore rose from 60¼ to 61½, and closed at a merely fractional reaction. Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 16⅝, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 20, and Michigan Central to 63⅜. Western Union fluctuated between 75⅛ and 76¼, and closed at the highest point of the day. In the final dealings the entire market showed firmness.

In another part of the paper will be found the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1875, which contains very ample and interesting information in regard to the affairs of the corporation. The Government Directors state that "the business of the road for the year has been very satisfactory. It was feared last year that the general depression which had fallen upon the business of the country would seriously and unfavorably affect the earnings of the road for the year upon which we are now reporting. The fears entertained seem now to have been groundless, as will appear from the comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the years 1874 and 1875."

The report also gives the history of the efforts made by the Directors of the company to adjust existing difficulties with the Government upon an equitable basis, and thus avoid expensive and protracted litigation. In this connection it is proper to observe that the stories circulated yesterday by the "bear" clique to the effect that the decision in the Union Pacific case would be adverse to the company lacked even a shadow of foundation. That a rumor of the kind, which, by implication, affected the honor of the nation's highest tribunal, should have been started at all shows to what desperate expedients unscrupulous Wall street speculators will resort to achieve their ends, but that people should be found so ignorant or credulous as to allow themselves to be influenced by such hollow canards is indeed matter for surprise. Until the decision is officially rendered it is entirely safe to assume that nothing can be learned about it, and consequently conjectures as to its probable character are idle. The advance in the securities of the company to-day would certainly seem to indicate that this is the opinion entertained by the conservative investors, who took advantage of yesterday's decline to become purchasers. Toward the conclusion of the report the Directors say:

"The establishment of harmonious relations between the Government and the company and a definite determination of the obligations and rights of each is an end greatly to be desired. If this can be done without loss to the Government all will concede the wisdom of doing it. The propositions of the company open the door to negotiations which may lead to this result. And notwithstanding the scandals of the past, the fact remains that the Union Pacific Railroad is a vast and valuable property, well cared for and well maintained, and capable of returning to the Government the investment which it has made therein. Inharmonious relations injure all parties concerned. If they can be removed without detriment to the public interest, it does seem that a simple, plain, practical business prudence would demand that it be done. To reach so desirable an end is worthy of an earnest, practical effort. We would not suggest the weakening of any security which the Government now has for a full return of its advances. Whatever new arrangement, if any, shall be made, the provisions of the present laws should be held in reserve, to come again into active force in the event of failure on the part of the company to comply strictly with the new contract."

The money market was well supplied with capital to-day, and there was an increased desire to lend at current rates. The bulk of business in call loans was at 4@4½ ₱ cent., but toward the close the demand slackened materially, and the rate dropped to 2 ₱ cent. The business in discounts was small, and on the basis of 6@7 ₱ cent. for prime names. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a decline in Consols at London to 94@94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16@94¼ for the account, doubtless growing out of the expectation that an important Russian loan is about to be introduced there. This had a weakening influence on European stocks generally, and the market left off somewhat feverish. This feeling did not communicate itself to United States bonds, which, although quiet, ruled steady throughout the day, Old 1865s closing at 103⅜@103⅝, 1867s at 108⅛@108⅜, 10-40s at 104½@104¾, and New 5s at 103½@103¾. At Paris Rentes declined to 65f. 67½c. Three months' discounts in the open market at London are quoted at 3¼ ₱ cent., or ¾ below the Bank rate. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet. Prime bankers' 60 days' bills were reduced shortly after the opening from $4 81 to $4 80, with the principal business at $4 79½. Demand bills were relatively firmer, selling at $4 85@$4 85½, with the nominal asking rate still $4 86. The gold market presented no important feature, and the dealings lacked animation. After an early advance from 115⅜ to 115⅝, the price declined to 115¼, and finally closed at 115¼. Cash gold continues in good supply, the carrying rates being 1@2 ₱ cent., with a good proportion of loans free of interest.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, but the market was firm. Operations are restricted by the small supply of bonds offering. An unusually large business was done in railroad mortgages, the Pacific issues attracting the greatest share of attention. The improvement in these ranged from 1 to 4 ₱ cent., Union Pacific Sinking Funds making the greatest advance. Sales were reported as high as 85, against 80¾@81 at the close yesterday. Union Pacific firsts rose to 102½, land grants to 98, and Central Pacifics to 103. Missouri Pacific firsts advanced to 80. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts sold at 105@106, and Harlem coupon firsts at 110½, ex interest. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined 3½ ₱ cent.—to 48½. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 87, and closed at 87⅛@87⅜. The well-established mortgages are in good request, and full prices are paid by buyers. In State bonds District of Columbia 3.65s made a further decline, selling down to 67¾. Tennessee old receded to 48½.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,022,608, and the amount marketed, $1,028,087. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $82,156,763, and the total amount marketed, $82,389,741.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,289,214 41
Gold payments	1,341,546 55
Gold balance	42,291,744 62
Currency receipts	1,384,573 76
Currency payments	1,106,607 60
Currency balance	52,711,710 80
Customs	289,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	115⅝	115¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	115¼	115
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121
Bills on London	$4 80@$4 80½	$4 79½
New-York Central	104	104
Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	38	39
St. Paul	34⅜	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	62¾	63¼
Western Union	75⅜	76½
Union Pacific	62⅞	65
Wabash	6¼	6
Lake Shore	60⅝	61⅜
North-western	37¼	37⅝
North-western Preferred	51¾	51
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	118¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	106
Panama	137	137
Ohio	16⅛	16⅝
Erie	17¼	17⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅛
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	104	234
Erie	17⅛	17	4,250
Lake Shore	61½	60¼	50,200
Wabash	6	6	100
North-western	37¾	36⅝	14,800
North-western Preferred	51	51	100
Rock Island	103½	103½	130
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34⅛	1,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	63¼	62½	500
Del., Lack. & Western	118¼	118¼	100
Michigan Central	63⅜	61¾	1,100
Illinois Central	91½	91½	225
Union Pacific	65	62¼	5,200
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅛	2,900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19⅛	1,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	22	22	500
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	16⅛	700
Missouri Pacific	10¾	9¾	1,300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	4½	4⅜	200
Western Union	76½	75½	25,650
Pacific Mail	39	37⅜	48,200
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	300
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total sales			159,689

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114¾	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114¾	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¾	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	114¾	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121¼	121½
United States 10-40s, registered	116	116¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115¾	115⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅞	116⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $245,000 for interest and $604,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$47,650,000
Gold balances	2,198,740
Currency balances	2,550,275

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$87,412,753
Currency balances	4,407,893
Gold exchanges	8,752,211
Gold balances	1,300,714

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	32	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	119
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '76	121
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO.	10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	16
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	10	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	10	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	45
California 7s	115	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	35
Cal. 7s, large bonds	115	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	35
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	9
Georgia 6s	91	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	8
Ga. 7s, new bonds	101	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
Ga. 7s, indorsed	98½	N.C.6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	99½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1.	3¼
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2.	3¼
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 3.	3¼
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, 1875	102½
Kentucky 7s	103	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
La. 6s, new bonds	36	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt	36	South Carolina 6s	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30
La. 6s, Levee bonds	36	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	36	S.C.6s,Fund'gAct,'66	30
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾	S.C.6s,L.C.1889,J.&J.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101¾	S.C.6s,L.C.1889,A&O.	30½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101⅞	S. C. 7s, of 1888	31
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¾	S. C. 6s, non-f. bds.	4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101¾	Tennessee 6s, old	48
Fund. bds., due '94-5	101¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds	46
Long bs..due'81-91 in	101¾	Tenn. 6s, new series	46¼
Asy. or U., due '92	101	Texas 10s, of 1876	100
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101½	Virginia 6s, old	38½
H. & St. Jo., due '76	101½	Virginia 6s, n. b., '66	40
H. & St. Jo., due '86	101	Virginia 6s, n. b., '67	40
H. & St. Jo., due '87	101	Virginia 6s, con. bds	69
N. Y. Coup. B'nty, L.	106¼	Virginia 6s, ex. mat. c.	64
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	119	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924	68

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st bs.	111⅛	Clev. & Tol. new bds.	103
Albany & Sus. 2d bs.	107¾	C.,P. & Ash. old bds.	103
Boston, H. & E. G.	18⅛	C.,P.&Ash. new bds.	101
B., C. R.& M.1st,7s,g.	36	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	31½	Buf. & Erie new bds.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	111	Buf. & State Line 7s.	101
Chic. & Alton Inc.	105½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	99¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st	98	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.	102
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	115½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	101
C., B. & Q. C.. 7s	107⅛	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	96½
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109	Mar. & Cin. 1st	105
C.,R.I.&P.s.f.,i.6s,'95.	99	Mich. C. Con. 7s,1902.	100¼
C. R. of N. J.1st,new.	111	M. C. 1st 8s,'82, S. F.	112¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100½
Lehigh & W. B. C. g.	95¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102
Am. D. & Imp. bs.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	99
M.& St. P. 1st.8s,P.D.	110¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	99
M.&St.P.2d,7 3.10P.d.	92⅛	N.Y.C. & H.1st,coup.	118
M.&St.P.1st,7s,g.R.d.	87	N.Y.C. & H. 1st,reg.	114
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	93¾	H.R. 7s, 2d, S. F.,'85.	112⅝
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	82	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	110⅜
M. & St. P.1st,,C.&M.	84	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	109
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	78	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	89
Chic.&N.W.,I.B.	99	Ohio & Miss.Consol.	87½
Chic.&N.W....C.B.	95	Ohio & M. 2d,Consol.	65¾
Chic. & N.W.,1st	99	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102½
IowaMidland 1st, 8s.	78	Cen. Pac. San. J. B.	87
Galena & Chic. Ex.	103	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.	106
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	98	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.	92
Chicago & Mil., 1st.	98½	Western Pacific bds.	96
Winona & St.P., 2d.	50	Union Pacific 1st	101⅝
C.C.C.&I.1st, 7s, S.F.	105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97¼
C.C.C.&I., Con, M.B.	98	Union Pacific S. F.	82¾
Del., Lack. & W., 2d.	113	S. Pacific bds. of Mo.	48½
Morris & Essex, 1st.	113	Pacific of Mo. 1st	79½
Morris & Essex, 2d.	108	Pacific of Mo. 2d	62½
Morris & E., B. 1900.	100	Pacific 7s,g'd by Mo.	102¼
Morris & Essex,Con.	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st	115
Morris & E., 7s,1871.	104¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
Morris & E.,1st C.G.	106⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100
Erie, 1st Extended	100½	Cle.&Pitts.Con.S.F.	104
Erie, 2d, 7s, 1879	100½	Cleve.&Pitts.4thS.F.	102
Erie, 3d, 7s, 1883	95	C., C. & I. C. 1st	48
Long Dock bonds	105	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	90½
B.,N.Y.& E. large bs.	84	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85
Han. & St.Jo. L. G.	108	Alton & T. H.2d Inc.	66
Han. & St.Jo. 8s,Con.	77¼	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Dub. & S. City 1st	104	Tol., P. & W.,Bur. D.	10
Dub.& S.City 2d Div.	104	Tol., P. & W. 2d	30
Ced. Falls & Min.1st.	81	Tol.&Wab.1stSt.L.D	55
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	27	Tol. & Wab. 2d	47
Ind., B. & West. 2d.	8	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	77
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d	100	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	50⅝
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	105	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	75¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106⅜		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Leather Manuf	180
American Exchange	114	Mechanics'	143
Central National	101	Mercantile	105½
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	122½
City	300	Merch. Exchange	101½
Commerce	124	Metropolitan	130
First National	200	New-York	131
Fourth National	95⅞	N.Y. National Exch.	103¼
Fulton	150	Ninth National	80
Gold Exchange	122	Phenix	99¼
Irving	132	St. Nicholas	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	..
City 6s, new	108⅞	109
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	132⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	*50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	..	*45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19½	19⅝
Northern Central	31⅞	32
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104	104½

*Ex dividend.

The following is an official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad for the month of September:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1875	$1,155,944 36	$417,800 96	$738,143 40
1874	1,063,993 05	393,180 15	670,812 90
Increase	$91,951 31	$24,620 81	$67,330 50

The Nassau Bank has declared its forty-fifth dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until Nov. 11.

The coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company due Nov. 1 will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI STATE LOAN,
FOR FUNDING PURPOSES,
FOR SALE BY
NETTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCK PRIVILEGES COST FROM $10 TO $1,000, and on a fluctuating market pay a profit every thirty days of five to fifteen times the amount invested without any additional liability beyond the cost of the privilege. Explanatory pamphlet and weekly financial report sent free to those desiring to speculate. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., bankers, No. 12 Wall st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 8,205 bales; gross, 9,188 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,938 bales; to France, 757 bales; to the Continent, 6 bales; coastwise, 991 bales; sales, 8,750 bales; stock, 123,722 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 48,245 bales; gross, 56,643 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,957 bales; to France, 8,733 bales; to the Continent, 1,506 bales; coastwise, 9,418 bales; sales, 37,800 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 4,381 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 40 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 60,547 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,079 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,741 bales; to France, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 5,899 bales; sales, 13,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 5,218 bales; gross, 5,320 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,963 bales; coastwise, 1,033 bales; sales, 1,887 bales; stock, 84,028 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 29,775 bales; gross, 30,803 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,021 bales; to the Continent, 50 bales; coastwise, 6,877 bales; sales, 8,836 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet at ⅛c. decline; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,612 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,353 bales; sales, 3,323 bales; stock, 66,932 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,452 bales; gross, 24,806 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,293 bales; to the Continent, 1,443 bales; coastwise, 9,064 bales; sales, 20,592 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,605 bales; exports, to the Continent, 428 bales; coastwise, 1,112 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 25,187 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,726 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 921 bales; to France, 1,181 bales; to the Continent, 428 bales; coastwise, 5,465 bales; sales, 7,650 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Oil, bbls	101
Beans, bbls	350	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	7,025
Copper, bbls	81	Pea-nuts, bags	154
Copper, cakes	703	Spirits Turp., bbls	110
Flour, bbls	11,151	Sugar, bbls	937
Wheat, bushels	96,700	Beef, pkgs	259
Corn, bushels	13,400	Pork, pkgs	444
Oats, bushels	42,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,348
Malt, bushels	2,200	Lard, tcs	175
Barley, bushels	21,000	Oil-cake, pkgs	5,190
Peas, bushels	12,542	Butter, pkgs	5,256
Cotton, bales	5,427	Cheese, pkgs	7,043
Broom-corn, bales	202	Spelter, pcs	589
B. W. Flour, bags	39	Starch, pkgs	1,915
Dried Fruit, pkgs	412	Tea, pkgs	1,995
Eggs, bbls	1,629	Tallow, pkgs	62
Grease, pkgs	76	Tobacco, hhds	125
Hops, bales	673	Tobacco, pkgs	857
Hides, bales	62	Wool, bales	421
Lead, pigs	847	Whisky, bbls	312

ASHES—Dull at 5c.@5½c. for Pots and 7c. for Pearls.

BAGGING—Has been quoted at 12¼c.@12½c. for Domestic Cloth, and 12¾c. for Bags, with transactions in job lots.

COFFEE—Very quiet and nominal. Quotations—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 18c.@18¼c., gold; fair cargoes, 19¼c.@19½c.; good cargoes, 19¾c.@20c.; prime cargoes, 20¼c.@20½c.; jobbing lots, 17½c.@21c.; Santos, fair to good, 19c.@20c.; Java, (Government bags,) 26c.@27c.; Java, (grass mats,) 27c.@28c.; Singapore, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21¾c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.

COTTON—For early delivery, at a reduction of 3-16c. in prices, there has been increased business, partly on export account. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,907 bales, (of which 690 bales were on last evening,) including 805 bales to spinners, 1,090 bales for export, and 12 bales to speculators. Future deliveries have not varied materially, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening and 8,000 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; December, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; January, 13 5-32c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; April, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14 1-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14 5-16c., ₱ ℔., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. on all options except February and July, which are unchanged....The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,427 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,261 bales, against 24,328 bales same day last week, and for the week, 174,380 bales, against 168,577 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 912,8 5 bales, against 795,506 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 41,832 bales; to the Continent, 19,163 bales....Stock in New-York, 89,268 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 473,200 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Low Mid.	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 9-16	15 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12½
Strict Good Ord.	12 5-16	Middling	12 11-16

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been advanced to $2 65, otherwise prices as before; sales of 4,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 65; 1,000 pks. at 80c. for quarter bxs., and $1 45 for half bxs; 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 20; 300 cases Figs, on private terms; 350 bbls. new Currants, chiefly at 7¼c.; 500 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@14⅜c. for quarter bxs.; 2,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, on private terms, quoted 10¼c.@10½c.; 75 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7¾c.@7⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with only a very moderate export and home trade inquiry. The scarcity of freight room checks the export demand. Sales, 15,800 bbls., including No. 2 Flour at $3 80@$4 70, chiefly at $4@$4 50; common to choice Superfine at $5@$5 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 70; very choice to fancy do. at $5 75@$6 10; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 70; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$7 50; Extra Round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 65 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra Plain, $5 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 10@$7, and patent at $6 25@$10, mainly at $7@$8 75, including 5,600 bbls. Shipping Extra at $5 55@$5 70, and 3,500 bbls. City Mills, chiefly at $6 25@$6 60, the market closing dull, with a tendency to lower prices. For Southern Flour the demand was quite moderate, and prices were again easier; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, $5 45@$6 50 for poor to choice Shipping Extra, and $6 55@$9 for good to very choice trade and family brands....Rye Flour was in limited request at about former prices; sales, 300 bbls. at $4 25@$5 50 for fine to choice superfine, mainly at $5 25@$5 50 for superfine. Buckwheat Flour was in good supply and heavy at $2 40@$2 75 ₱ 100 ℔., the latter price for fancy. Corn-meal ruled heavy and lower; sales 850 bbls. at $3 30@$3 70 for Yellow Western, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and a shade under $4 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market was quite dull and about 1c. lower on medium and good grades. Low and inferior grades were 2c.@3c. lower to sell, with scarcely any inquiry. Sales, 51,000 bushels at $1 05 for inferior ungraded Spring; $1 30 reported for No. 2 Milwaukee, free sellers at $1 31; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 20 for common new Winter Red Western; $1 35 for new Amber Western; $1 40 for good White Michigan, and $1 40 for 8,000 bushels White Canada, now on canal to arrive in bond....Rye was firm at 80c.@85c. for Western, and 90c. for prime State....Canada Peas were quiet and steady; last sale, in bond, to arrive, at $1 05....Barley was in moderate request at prices in favor of the buyer; sales, 10,000 bushels extra choice White Canada West, $1 30, in store; 28,000 bushels Canada West, part on private terms, and remainder at $1 12; 9,800 bushels No. 2 Bay Quinte at $1 18, and 4,000 bushels two-rowed State at 92c....Barley-malt was quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels new four-rowed State at $1 25, cash....In Corn there was less doing, and the market ruled heavy. Sales 63,000 bushels at 74c.@75c., for steamer Mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for sail do., (closing at 75½c.@75¾c.;) 76½c.@78c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 74c.@75c. for Western Mixed, in store, latter prime; 77c. for White Western, in store; 78c. for White southern, afloat, and 71½c.@73c. for soft and heated Mixed Western....Oats ruled firm, with a good demand, particularly for prime, which were scarce. Sales 94,000 bushels at 44½c.@47c. for Mixed State; 42c.@47c. for Mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for White State; 54c. for extra do., car lot, and 50c.@52c. for White Western; prime No. 2 Chicago would bring 47c. For a prime load No. 2 Milwaukee 48½c. was bid to arrive....Buckwheat was quiet and unchanged....Feed ruled quiet at $20@$25 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in light receipt and firm as to price; shipping Hay, 70c.; prime do., 85c.@$1 05; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Straw at 90c.@$1 for long Rye; 70c.@75c. for short Rye, and 50c.@60c. for Oat.

HEMP, &c.—A sale of 2,000 bales Manila Hemp has been reported on private terms; quoted at 7c.@7½c., gold; Sisal Hemp, 4½c.@4⅝c., do.; American, dressed, at $240@$245 for double, $190@$200 for single, and $135@$140 for undressed; Jute Butts quiet at 2 15-16c.@3c., currency; Jute at 3¼c.@5c., gold. Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 2 15-16c.@3c., currency.

HIDES—Have been very quiet; sales, 1,700 Dry Texas, 500 Buenos Ayres, and 600 City Kips on private terms.

HOPS—The transactions this week have been on a somewhat smaller scale than last, yet the market maintains the same buoyancy then noted. The demand continues chiefly for export, very few Hops having gone to brewers; 16c. may still be considered the top price for best State Hops, though a fraction above this figure would be paid for something "gilt-edged," suitable for export. Medium and low grades of all descriptions are entirely neglected. Shippers find it necessary to exercise unusual care in the selection of Hops designed for export to London, well knowing that anything which is not really up to the mark in quality will not be wanted in that market at any price, as the supply there of common English Hops is largely in excess of the requirements of the trade. There is a very fair prospect now that our choice Hops will advance in value should many more be taken for London account. Such as are wanted for export are by no means plenty. Receipts for the week, 4,031 bales; total receipts since Sept. 1, 1875, 22,012 bales; total receipts for same period in 1874, 21,042 bales; export clearances for the week, 1,646 bales; total exports since Sept. 1, 1875, 7,131 bales; total exports for same period in 1874, 8,829 bales. The quotations are: For New-York State, 12c.@16c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsins, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; Californian, 17c.@20c.

LATHS—Have a fair inquiry. Sales, 1,500,000 at $1 45@$1 50.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce has a fair sale, with prices steady. Sales, 350,000 feet at $12@$14.

LEATHER—Receipts for the week, 58,274 sides and 1878 bales, and shipments of 6,000 sides to England and 10,500 sides to the Continent. The manufacturing demand has been very light; quoted 24½c.@26c. for light Hemlock; 26c.@28c. for middle do.; 26c.@28c. for heavy; 23c.@24½c. for good damaged, and 16c.@20c. for poor do.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been held more firmly, with a less urgent offering from outside hands; sales, 100,000 ℔. Lake at 23c.@23½c., cash. Scotch Pig-iron has been steady and movements active; sales, 150 tons Eglinton at $29 50, and 150 tons Coltness at $32 50; quoted $32 50@$33 for Coltness, $33 for Gartsherrie, $32 for Glengarnock, and $30 for Eglinton....American Pig has been dull and depressed; sales, 500 tons Forge at $20, four months, and 200 tons North River on private terms; quoted $24@$25 for No. 1, $22@$23 for No. 2, and $17@$20 for Forge....Tin has been quiet; Straits, 19⅝c., gold; English, 19½c., do.; Plates at $7 25@$7 50, gold, for I. C. Charcoal; $6 50@$6 75, do., for I. C. Coke; $7@$7 25, do., for Charcoal Terne, and $6 25@$6 62½, do., for Coke Terne....Spelter quiet at $7 25@$7 40 for Western, and 7⅛c., gold, for Silesian....Lead at $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for Foreign and $5 62½@$5 75, gold, for Domestic.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been neglected and nominal. New-Orleans in moderate jobbing demand. Sales 40 bbls. new crop New-Orleans to arrive at 80c.; Cuba, refining stock, 50 test, 33c.; Grocery, 36c.@40c., Porto Rico, 38c.@55c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Barbados, 36½c.@44c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; English Islands, 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans, 58c.@64c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather more demand on export account; sales, 1,000 bbls. good strained and No. 2 at $1 95, and 300 bbls. at $1 90@$6 for strained to Extra Pale....We quote within the range of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 25 for No. 1, $4 25@$5 25 for Pale, $5 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔. Spirits Turpentine easier and quiet; merchantable order, 41½c.

OILS—Linseed has been quoted firm at 58c.@60c.; Menhaden quiet at 40c.@45c. for Sound and Maine; Lard at $1 07½@$1 10 for Winter, 90c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.@52½c.; 59c.@60c. for Summer Yellow; 62½c. for Yellow Winter; 67½c. for White Winter; Crude Sperm, $1 50; natural Winter Sperm, $1 80; Bleached Winter, $1 85; Northern Whale, 70c.; Southern, 65c.; Bleached Winter do., 76c.@78c.; Unbleached do., 70c.@73c.; Bank Cod, 72c.@75c.; domestic do., 55c.@58c.; Red Elaine, 65c.; do., Saponified, 68c.@70c.; Straits, 45c.; Banks, 43c.

PETROLEUM—There has been a light trade on export account at about steady figures. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, first half of December, at 6¾c.; 10,000 bbls. do., on the creek, at $1 37½, sellers' option, thirty days; 8,000 bbls., Philadelphia delivery, at 12⅞c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅞c.@7c.; do., in shipping order, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Refined at 13⅜c.; do., in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 10½c.@10¾c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, 13c.; do., at Baltimore, 12⅞c.@13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fairly active as regards export trade, with speculative business moderate; sales, 380 bbls. for shipment at $23@$23 25; 1,500 bbls. new, seller's option remainder of the year, at $21@$21 25, closing at $21 25; for January, February, and March deliveries, $20 bid and $20 25 asked; of Extra Prime, 30 bbls. sold at $16; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50, and Prime Mess, $19 50@$20....Dressed Hogs have been steady, quoted at 9¾c.@10⅛c....Cut-meats have been quiet; Clear Bellies at 14¼c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@17¼c.; Smoked Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Pickled Hams, 13½c.@14c.; sales, 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 12c.@13½c. Bacon has been dull; Western Long Clear, Summer cured, 13c.; do. for West Indies at 13½c.@13¾c....Lard sparingly dealt in, with prices weak; sales, 175 tcs. new at 13⅛c.; 100 tcs. choice new, 13⅜c., (contract grade, 13¼c.@13½c.;) 1,750 tcs. November, 13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 500 tcs. seller's option, remainder of the year, 12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c.; 100 tcs. City Steam, prompt delivery, at 13⅛c., closing at 13c.@13⅛c. Refined quoted 13⅝c. for Continent and 13⅜c. for West Indies....Beef has been in light jobbing demand; sales, 80 bbls.; new Extra Mess, $13; do. Plain Mess, $12; Prime Mess, tierced, $23; India Mess, $25; Packet at $16@$17; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35....Beef Hams quiet at $23 50@$24....Butter has been fairly active and unchanged; quoted at 25c.@36c. for State; 16c.@34c. for Western, the latter price for Creamery....Cheese dull and nominal; quoted at 10c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factories....Eggs firmer; 30c. for Western and 31c.@32c. for State and Jersey.

RICE—Quiet and steady; Carolina, 6½c.@6⅝c. for fair, up to 7⅛c. for prime; Louisiana, 6½c.@7c.; Rangoon, 6¼c.@6⅜c., currency, and do., in bond, $2 50@$2 60, gold.

SEEDS—Linseed dull at $1 87½, gold; Grass coming in slowly; Clover, 10¾c.; Timothy, $2 30@$2 45; Rough Flax in light demand at $1 50@$1 55.

SUGARS—Raw active and higher; sales, 1,542 hhds. Cuba, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 1,066 hhds. Molasses, at 7c.@7⅝c., and 2,050 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8⅛c.@9c.; also 240 bxs. Molasses, 7¼c., and 800 hhds. Cuba, late yesterday, at 7⅞c.@8c.; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c....Refined fairly active; As, 9¾c.@10c.; soft Yellow, 9c.@9⅝c.; Crushed, 11c.; Powdered and Granulated, 10½c.; Cuba Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅝c.

TALLOW—For the few parcels placed full unchanged prices have been paid; sales, 60,000 ℔. at 9½c.@9⅝c. for good and prime. Stearine dull at 14¼c.@14⅜c. for prime; a small lot (10 tcs.) choice sold at 14½c.

TOBACCO—Export trade has been light, and the local business moderate. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, at 7c.@15c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, at 7c.@35c.; 50 cases Ohio, crop 1871, on private terms; 121 cases Connecticut, crop 1873, part at 12½c.; 50 cases New-York, crop 1873, at 7¼c.@8c.; 188 cases Connecticut, crop 1874, at 8½c.; 50 cases Ohio, crop 1874, at 7c.; 100 bales Havana, at 88c.@$1 05.

WOOL—There has been a very fair inquiry from manufacturers, with prices generally strong. Sales have been reported of 10,000 ℔. X and XX Ohio Fleeces at 47c.; 17,000 ℔. Ohio do. on private terms; 7,000 ℔. XX Ohio do. on private terms; 10,000 ℔. do. do. at 47c.; 10,000 ℔. do. at 47½c.; 12,000 ℔. Michigan Fleeces at 45½c.; 15,000 ℔. Coarse Fleeces at 46c.; 5,000 ℔. Western Fleeces, at 45c.; 50 bags Super Lamb's at 40c.; 5,000 ℔. Washed Combing at 60c.; 10 bags Black Pulled, 8 bags No. 1 do., 55 bags Extra do., 165 bags Combing do., 2,000 bags Super do. on private terms; 6,000 ℔. medium Southern Fleeces at 37c., 4,000 ℔. medium Unwashed Fleeces, on private terms; 15 bales Oregon, 10,000 ℔. and 15 bales do. on private terms; 20,000 ℔. Donskoi on private terms; 30 bales East India on private terms; 50 bales do. at 20c.@30c.; 100 bales Donskoi at 31c.@33½c.; 40 bales Scoured Spring California at 80c.; 25,000 ℔. Spring California on private terms; 50,000 ℔. do. at 20c.@23c. for slightly burry; 40,000 ℔. do. at 24½c.@30c.; 48,000 ℔. Fall California and Lamb's, burry, at 16c.; 27 bales Fall California at 20c.; 50 bales do., 17c.@22c.; 40,000 ℔. do. on private terms; 40,000 ℔. Texas, 22½c.@25c.; 10,000 ℔. Eastern Texas at 30c.; 3,500 ℔. Australian Delaine on private terms.

WHISKY—In more active demand without change in price. Sales, 500 bbls. at $1 17, and 75 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very quiet market, with rates steadily held....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar, reported at 37s. 6d.; about 1,000 pks. Bacon and Cheese at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton, with grain-room quoted nominally at 8½d., and, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For London, by steam, 700 bales Hops at ⅝d. ₱ ℔.; also, 1,954 bales Hops, 3,100 sacks Oil-cake, 3,007 bbls. Flour, 8,857 bxs. Cheese, 4,000 Staves, 168 cases Tobacco, 100 cases Honey, and 193 bbls. Pork (of recent shipment) at market rates; also a British bark, hence, with about 3,160 bbls. Naphtha at 5s....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d., 250 bbls. Sugar at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton, 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s., 1,000 bbls. Flour, 125 hhds. Tallow, 104 tons Oil-cake, 200 bbls. Apples, 7 tons Cheese (all of recent shipment) at market rates; and by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d....For Hamburg, by steam, (part recent engagement) 146 pks. Clocks, 125 boxes Starch, 32 pks. Machinery, 134 tons Lard, 100 tons Bacon, and 1,000 bales cotton at market rates....For the Continent, a British bark, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum (rumored) on private terms....For Copenhagen, a Danish bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d....For Alicante, an American bark, 577 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 40s....For Ancona, a Norwegian brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d....For Cardenas, a schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 9½c. for Hoops and 30c. for Hogsheads....For Trinidad, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4, currency....For Havana, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Apples, 2,000 Hams, 25 tons Bacon, and 500 bbls. Flour, at market rates....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6 50....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal, from Georgetown, at $1 90, and another, with do., from do., at $2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

Trade in good quality Beeves on this forenoon has been fair, without any advance in rates; poor quality Steers were extremely slow of sale, and, there being a heavy run of same, several herds remained unsold at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¼ cwt. strong to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 to 6½ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows held on sale. Veals sold in small lots at 8c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Grass Calves, also in small lots, at 4c.@5c. ₱ ℔. Sheep fair of sale at 4c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs easy at 5¾c.@7½c. The live Hogs already reported as held on sale fetched $6 06¼ ₱ cwt. City-dressed fair of sale on a light run at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 54 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; C. J. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 95 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for A. Monroe 61 coarse but generally fat Illinois Steers at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 88 Kentucky Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights 6 to 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; held on sale 48 Illinois Steers. T. Gilles sold for S. Sidner 32 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 44 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 147 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for S. Moses 33 common Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Jeliffe & Co. sold 4 Canada Bucks, weight 460 ℔., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 33 Canada Sheep, weight 3,820 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale 250 Canada Lambs; 1 State Veal, weight 200 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Calf, weight 340 ℔., at 4c. ₱ ℔.; 7 State Calves, weight 2,730 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 114 Canada Sheep, weight 14,710 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Canada Lambs, weight 5,710 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 225 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,680 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 51 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,200 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 61 State Lambs, weight 4,190 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 48 Lambs, weight 3,130 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,720 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 1 Buck, weight 90 ℔., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 14 Bucks, weight 1,530 ℔., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 5 sheep, weight 520 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 18 cull Lambs, weight 970 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 60 Lambs, weight 4,450 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 38 Texan Steers at 7c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 5 cwt.; 39 Texan Steers at 7½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 113 Texan Steers at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., all direct from the plains; 112 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 50 Texan Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for Lowrie & Co. 116 Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for W. Welch, 38 poor Ohio Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Meyers & Seymour, 17 rough Indiana Oxen at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. strong; held on sale for J. Heath, 206 Kentucky Steers; for J. Bourne, 75 Kentucky Steers; for Powers & Co., 54 Ohio Steers. B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 227 Texan Steers, fed in Illinois, at 8c.@8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Weaver & Co. 16 Indiana Oxen at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Becker & Co. 51 Kentucky Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for M. Kahn, 49 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Briggs & Co. 56 common Ohio Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 29 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong. W. E. Dudley sold for Christie & Sparrow 66 generally poor Indiana Steers at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 215 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,190 ℔., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 82 State Sheep, weight 7,460 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 211 State Sheep, weight 18,070 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 203 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,570 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,920 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 196 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,160 ℔., at $5 45 ₱ cwt.; 106 State Sheep, weight 11,510 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 115 State Lambs, weight 6,390 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 110 State Lambs, weight 7,720 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 75 State Lambs, weight 5,650 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,840 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 13 Indiana Sheep, weight 1,110 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 26 Indiana Sheep, weight 2,640 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 41 Indiana Sheep, weight 4,010 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 179 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,020 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 364 Ohio Sheep, weight 39,830 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 237 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,410 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 158 Canada Sheep, weight 18,930 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 181 Canada Lambs, weight 13,140 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. P. Lerch sold 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,160 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 417 Canada Lambs, weight 29,670 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards—592 head of Horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 423 Veals and Calves, 6,259 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—2,978 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 126 Veals and Calves, 2 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—3,458 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—1,988 head of horned Cattle, 7,100 Sheep and Lambs, 3,540 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 988 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,180 head or 540 cars—240 cars through consignments, balance on sale here—against 420 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 114 cars more—and 476 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; 44 cars were held over for shipment to-morrow, which will leave about 10 cars of common and thin stock unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,200 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week, and 10,400 head for the same week last year; there was no market and no transactions; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; all good quality stock remaining unsold was shipped East. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,300 head, against 25,200 head for the same time last week, and 34,500 head for the same week last year; the market was active; 1,800 head were sold, being about all that were offered; we quote Yorkers at $7 50@$7 70; heavy Hogs, $7 80@$8. Cows—Receipts for the week 72 cars, majority butchers' and New-York; the quality was generally poor, and the demand light; 6 cars common quality remain unsold; we quote car lots at $3@$4 for common to best lots; a few Milch Cows ranging from $25 to $50 ₱ head. Calves—Receipts for the week, 90 head; all good heavy Veals; demand active, all readily sold at $8@$15 ₱ head, the average price being $8 50.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head; market extremely unsettled; sales, fair to good natives, $4 75@$5; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Butchers', $2 50@$4; shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market active, firm, and 15c.@20c. higher, packers and shippers competing; sales, Shippers, $7 60@$7 80; Packers, $7 30@$7 75; extra assorted Philadelphia, $8@$8 25; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market active and firm; sales at $3@$5.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Market opened brisk, but more quiet to-day; receipts, 291 cars, against 301 cars last week; prices on all grades are ⅛c. lower. Milch Cows in fair demand at $45@$70 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs unchanged, except extras, which are ¼c. higher; Sheep, 4c.@5c. for common to extra; Lambs, 5½c.@7¼c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07⅜ spot and all options; No. 3 do., 92c.@92½c. Corn easier, but in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c., spot; 50⅝c.@50¾c., November; rejected, 51¼c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 30⅞c., cash and options. Barley steady and firm. Rye dull and lower at 65c.@65½c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher; old, $22; new, $21@$21 25, spot; $20@$20 2.. November; $19 37½, all the year. Lard unsettled and lower at 12½c., spot; $12 35@$12 37½, November; $12 12½, all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 12. Freights firmer; Corn, to Buffalo, 6c.; Wheat, to do., 6⅜c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 31,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Wheat firm; ⅛c. higher. Corn firm at 50¾c., November. Oats unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard, $12 12½@$12 17½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,900 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments for Tide-water—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 286,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; interior points—Corn, 7,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c., to New-York. Flour firm and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. Wheat quiet and firm; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 21; 6,500 bushels White and Amber Wisconsin on private terms. Corn scarce and dull; sales, 1,200 bushels High Mixed at 66c. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected and nominally unchanged. Malt—Transactions light, on private terms. Pork dull at $23 50 for new Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally, $1 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—Petroleum quoted at 13c.@13⅛c. for Refined, and 10¼c. for Crude; cases are worth 17c. Clover-seed sells at $9@$10, Timothy at $2 25, and Flax-seed at $1 50. Flour inactive, with no demand except for the better grades; sales 600 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $6 12½@$6 87½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$6 87½; high grades, $7 75@$9. Rye Flour, $5 25. Corn-meal—Brandywine held at $4. Wheat in moderate request; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38; Western do., $1 02; White, $1 38@$1 46. Rye, 75c.@77c. Corn scarce and wanted; Yellow, 74½c.@75c.; Mixed, 73½c.@74c. Oats depressed; White, 39c.; Mixed, 35c.@36½c. Sugar active at 7¾c.@8⅛c. Whisky, $1 17. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County extras, 34c.@35c.; do. do. firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western extras, 30c.@32c.; do. firsts, 27c.@29c.; Rolls, extras, 29c.@30c.; do. firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy 13¾c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western, fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 32c.; Western do., 31c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Flour in good demand, but unchanged; sales, 2,400 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 38. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 71c. Barley active but weak; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 22, 20,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 05@$1 06; 3,000 bushels choice do. at $1 07, 10,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 04; 20,000 bushels No. 3 at 95c.@96c. 4,000 bushels do. from Bay Quinte at 98c., 10,000 bushels, by sample, on private terms. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $29; Unbolted, $28 ₱ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $21@$22; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York, 5c. to Albany, 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—17,500 bushels Wheat, 19,300 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—15,400 bushels Wheat, 87,800 bushels Barley, 997,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53 bid, cash; $1 58½@$1 59, last half November; No. 3 do., $1 29@$1 30. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. bid, cash; 47c., November. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35c., cash; 35c.@35¾c., November. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Pork higher at $23. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. and 14c.@14¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 20; Packing, $7@$7 37½; Butchers', $7@$7 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,385 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Western Red, $1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 43; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 20@$1 50. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, old, 75c.@77c.; new, 65c.; Yellow, old, 73c.; new, 68c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 72c. Oats firm; Southern, 42c.@43c.; Western White, 44c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c. Rye quiet but firm at 80c.@85c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm and unchanged. Pork firm at $23@$23 25. Lard quiet; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter steady; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@27c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, 18c.@20½c.; jobbing at 19c.@21½c. Whisky firmer, but not quotably higher; sales at $1 16.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—Flour—Demand steady; sales Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; common Extras, $5 50@$6; Wisconsin Extras, $6@$6 50; Minnesota Bakers' Extras, $6 50@$7 75; Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 50; Illinois, $6 75@$8 50; St. Louis, $7@$9; Southern firm at $5 50@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $8 50@$9 50. Corn firm at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 49c.@53c. for Mixed and No. 2 White; choice White nominally, 55c.@56c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $22. Fine Feed, $23@$23 50, and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 6,122 bbls.; Corn, 17,325 bushels; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 9,760 bushels; Shorts, 6,884 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn quiet, but steady; old, 58c.@60c.; new dull at 40c.@42c. Oats dull at 28c.@40c. Barley dull, nominal. Rye dull; lower at 75c.@78c. Pork scarce and firm; held at $22 50. Lard easier; Steam, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Kettle, 13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c., partly cured, loose. Bacon nominal. Green Meats—Fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Live Hogs active, firm; common light, $6 90@$7 10; good light and packing, $7 15@$7 50; good butchers', $7 40@$7 50; receipts, 3,324 head; shipments, 745 head. Whisky steady; fair demand at $1 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—Wool—The market continues quiet, with really fine Fleeces in light supply and Prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 45c.@50c.; X, 45c.@46c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 40c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 41c.@43c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 40c.@49c.; Combing, Washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, Unwashed, 42½c.; Canada, Combing, 62½c.; Fine, Unwashed, 30c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 34c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@50c.; Colorado, Washed, 26c.@28c.; do., Unwashed, 21c.@24c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 37c.@41c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@25c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15½; hard do., $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 07⅞; November, $1 07¼; December, $1 07⅝; No. 3 do., 98½c. Corn active and lower; No. 2, 57c.@57¼c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2, 31¾c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2 Spring, November, $1 04@$1 04¼; December, $1 01. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 69½c.@70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 300,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats, 38c.@42c. Provisions dull; nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Whisky quiet; unchanged. Bagging quiet; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine strong at 37½c. Resin quiet, $1 57½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the new account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¼ ₱ cent., or ¾ below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for short sight; Rentes, 65f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 7,100 bales, of which 3,100 are American. Cotton to arrive weaker; free sellers at last night's prices. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation; American sales, 30,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 5,000 bales; total stock, 596,000 bales, of which 208,000 are American; receipts, 71,000 bales, of which 32,000 were American; actual export, 10,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 218,000 bales, of which 93,000 are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 49,000 quarters, of which 35,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, by sail, at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped February and March, by sail, at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. California White Wheat, average, 10s. 1d.@11s. 2d. ₱ cental. Provisions—Pork, 84s. ₱ tierce for prime Mess. Bacon, 59s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6¾d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6¾d. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower.

5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 6d.@51s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for 1875.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Evening.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 51s.@51s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d., closing at 24s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Common Resin, 5s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

A PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

TRAITS OF THE MAISON DOREE—REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE—FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "In the interest of your readers, I intend to make a few remarks on the dining-places of Paris, noticing some of the cheapest and most modest, as well as some of the most expensive and fashionable. Let me begin with the Maison Dorée, in the opinion of many *gourmets* the best restaurant in Paris. No frequenter of the house can fail to have been struck with the fact that he sees the same people dining there day after day, for the most part middle-aged or elderly men, who look as if they knew what a good dinner meant and as if they enjoyed it. While the Maison D'Or, as it is often called, is fully appreciated by all the Englishmen who know Paris best, it is nevertheless, chiefly suported by Parisian habitués. To many it answers the purpose of a club, for at breakfast and dinner time it is an infallible place of meeting. In the afternoon it is deserted, as a London club generally is early in the morning; but the restaurant is never absolutely closed. Day and night it is always open. After a certain time in the evening, the shutters are put up round the lower dining-room; but the private rooms up stairs then begin to be most occupied. At whatever time a traveler may arrive in Paris, or however early he may have to start in the morning, he may always safely reckon on being able to have his supper or his breakfast at the Maison Dorée. Since the restaurant was first opened in July, 1841, it has never been closed by day or by night. For more than thirty-four years the outer doors have never been shut. Even during the siege and the Commune the place was not entirely closed. Of course the proprietor could not at that time undertake to provide food for all and sundry, but a small party of ten or twelve had lunch and dinner at the Maison Dorée every day during the siege. Moreover, they were never obliged to put up with horse, or rat, or cat, or any of the abominations that figured on all other *menus* at that time. This small party of sybarites consisted of personal friends of the proprietor, who spared no pains to provide this veritable *table d'hôte*, to which he himself sat down, with all the delicacies that were available. The expense was naturally enormous. Thus a cow, which in ordinary times costs 200 francs, cost then 4,200 francs; and the then market price of eggs was three francs a piece. The expenses incurred by the assiduous frequenters averaged 100 francs a day, and even at this tariff the balance was rather on the wrong side of the proprietor's books. The *gourmets* contrived, however, to pass a comparatively pleasant time. They breakfasted and dined well, and they filled up the intervals of eating with a game of *bouillotte*. During all these troublous days the cellar was never once invaded, and even during the Commune no attempt was made to requisition anything at the fashionable restaurants. The Communists have been blamed with such merciless severity that it is only fair to record all that is creditable to their Government. Until the last days of the siege, when the Versailles troops were actually within the walls of Paris, and general anarchy reigned, everybody, rich as well as poor, was free to come and go at his own sweet will and the Executive did not at all interfere with the liberty of the subject.

The reason of the enduring popularity of the Maison Dorée, and especially of its high repute with connoisseurs, is to be found in the excellence of the raw material provided, and in the care exercised in its preparation. The meat is always of the best, and no expense is spared in the cooking. Now the great danger of Paris restaurants consists in the risk of being served with inferior food. In many second rate eating-houses you may dine every day for a month with impunity at a very small cost, for the keeper makes up his bill of fare of the eatables which happen to be cheapest in the market; but the day will infallibly come when the trusting customer partakes of some unwholesome viand which costs him a doctor's bill. Meat is, as a rule, far less to be depended upon in Paris than in London, and hence it is all the more important to dine at some restaurant where you may be sure of having as wholesome a meal as you would get at home. Now, at the place of which I am speaking, you have every possible guarantee that this shall be the case. The same butter, costing seven francs a kilo, that is served in the restaurant is used in the kitchen, and the consumption amounts to 100 kilogrammes per week. All roasting operations are done on an open wood fire, and the sauces cooked *à petit feu* instead of in stoves fed by coal. Economy, in fact, is throughout sacrificed to excellence. The prices charged are naturally in proportion, and a stranger dining alone and ordering as he is accustomed to order at home will unquestionably find the Maison Dorée very much dearer than a London club or a German hotel. But two persons dining together may, if they eschew delicacies out of season, have a good moderate dinner for a moderate price. For parties of not less than four, dinners are provided at ten francs a head, exclusive of wine and coffee—not an extravagant sum. The current expenses of an establishment kept open night and day are naturally considerable. The rent alone amounts to 40,000 francs per annum, exclusive of some 7,000 francs for taxes, and the expenses are estimated at 200,000 francs a year, nearly 500 francs a day. No less than fifteen cooks are constantly employed. The waiters only receive board and lodging, but their share of the *pour-boires*, not counting personal 'tips,' amounts to between 250 francs and 300 francs a month each, so that a waiter who lives on the fat of the land in the first restaurant in Paris, and who gets about £150 a year for pocket money is less to be pitied than many a poor clerk in the City of London. In the expenses of the establishment may fairly be reckoned the interest of the money invested in wines, for the price of these is never raised. Now the Maison Dorée has always no less than 70,000 bottles in the cellars under the restaurant, beside 180,000 bottles at Bercy. The list of wines is extraordinarily long, and, to say nothing of certain choice *crus* from the Imperial cellar, it includes many vintages which are scarcely known in England. Among the spirituous liquors there is a certain Cognac, dating from 1815, which is retailed at the alarming price of two francs the very small glass. A friend of mine, who mixed it with soda water, and who, liking it much, took a good many *petits verres*, thought he was shamefully treated when he saw I am afraid to say how many francs for Cognac in his bill. But as the cost price of the brandy was actually 25 francs, I do not know that he had any very great cause of complaint. Nevertheless, compared to a London restaurant, the Maison Dorée is decidedly expensive. But it is certainly not dearer than the other first-class houses in Paris; and, to my thinking, it is in point of *cuisine* the most reliable, and in point of quiet comfort the pleasantest of all."

THE CITY OF LYONS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS—POTENT ORGANIZATIONS—A HARD TASK FOR GOVERNMENT.

Writing from Paris on the 18th, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:

"The high-handed Prefect of Lyons, who had a difficult game to play in the second city of the Republic, has been removed; but it is much to be doubted whether the new Prefect, of Irish descent, will be more popular with the disaffected masses with whom he will shortly be brought into contact. At the commencement of the first revolution Lyons refused to submit to the Republic, and exceedingly gallant was De Précy's defense of that city, over which the convention was nearly passing the plow. The present condition of Lyons shows that its forcible conversion was effectual. In a sketch of this city just written by M. Perivier, I find the following interesting remarks:

'Socially and politically Lyons is divided into three principal sections—the workmen who are engaged in silk industry, the masters who make large fortunes, and the bagmen who obtain orders. These divers operations have produced another class as dangerous as important, and which ill understands its duties. I allude to the bankers. Most of them are from Geneva, and are Protestant and Republican. If reproached for their close relationship with the Radicals, and told that they would be the first plundered by a triumphant revolution, they acknowledge the truth of this, but add that their strong boxes are in security at Geneva, and that if forced to fly before a revolt they would soon be back again, being indispensable.'

M. Perivier says that there is also a 'silk nobility' at Lyons, and he tells us that, in spite of all their hare-brained political theories, the workmen go to mass. In mentioning that the International Association flourishes at Lyons, I may add that there is a law still in force which sets forth that any meeting of over twenty persons is illegal.

'In addition to the International, (M. Perivier says,) there is the Permanence Lyonnaise—that masked and invisible enemy against which M. Ducros fought for two years, finally getting the worst of it. It is here that the infernal skill of the Radicals shines out. They have divided Lyons into six districts, in each of which is a committee which does not exceed twenty members. The committees elect three delegates each—eighteen delegates—who constitute the Permanence Lyonnaise, which cannot be seized by the Police, although one of its number is in the pay of the Prefecture.'

This is owing to the fact that the Permanence has no regular place of meeting and other precautions. The leading idea of this secret society appears to be the formation of the Department of the Rhône into an independent commune; and it may be remembered that after the late war the federative principle was so strong in the south that an insurrection was momentarily apprehended, especially when the Commune broke out in Paris. M. Perivier adds:

'As all persons, even Republicans, obey the universal law of unity, the Permanent Committee has its head, and that head is Andrieux, a formidable man, because he is intelligent and ambitious, cold and calculating. He is not loved by his own party and is carefully watched; nor has he been pardoned for taking the side of the troops in 1870. It is to his house that all the news from Paris is addressed, for he is on intimate terms with all the chief Radicals of Paris, and this raises him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. There are three persons in Paris who hold the threads of this marvelous organization—Gambetta, Challemel-Lacour, and Spuller. The first sees far and wide, and soars aloft, as in a cloud; the second is admirably gifted by nature, is a savant of the first order, and would be a skillful politician if his views were not troubled by animosity. Spuller is a man of details. These three men govern the great Radical machine of Lyons, &c.'

This sketch is hardly reassuring when one remembers that Marseilles and other cities are in the same state as Lyons, and only now kept in order by martial law and a strong display of military force."

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

THE MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE FIRM—JUDGE BENEDICT SUSTAINS THE FIRST THREE COUNTS AND QUASHES THE FOURTH.

About two weeks ago Hon. William M. Evarts, as counsel for the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., made a motion in the United States Circuit Court to quash the four indictments against that firm, in which it is alleged that they are guilty of buying, selling, and facilitating the concealment and transportation of smuggled silks, upon the ground that the alleged offense was not described with sufficient particularity. The motion was argued at some length by Mr. Evarts, and opposed, on the part of the Government, by Assistant United States District Attorney Foster. Judge Benedict yesterday rendered a decision on the motion, quashing the fourth count in the indictment and sustaining the other three. As the same objections were agreed to apply to all the indictments, so the decision relates to all. The main points of the decision are as follows:

"The provision of law under which the defendants are charged is section 4 of the act of July 18, 1866, reproduced in section 3,082 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The indictment contains four counts. In the first the charge is that of concealing; in the second, that of facilitating the transportation; in the third, that of facilitating the sale of certain merchandise. These three counts are similar in form, and the objections apply to each of them. The fourth count is different, and will be considered by itself. The first objection which I examine is that the goods forming the subject of the transaction charged are not sufficiently identified. The rules by which the sufficiency of an indictment is to be determined have been too often stated to require repetition. These rules cannot be extended because of any embarrassment under which these defendants lie, because of the great extent of their business. Plainly the language used shows the subject of the transaction to be within the scope of the statute creating the offense, for the statute in terms includes all kinds of merchandise. It is not necessary to describe the property with such particularity as will obviate all necessity for proof outside the record to support a plea of once in jeopardy. To require the various species of silk goods in the cases to be set forth would open too wide a door for the defeat of the prosecution upon a question of variance. To demand the statement in the indictment of such particulars is to push the rule beyond all reason. I pass to consider the next objection, that the illegality in the importation of these cases is not properly stated. In support of this objection the proposition is advanced that an indictment for buying goods which have been brought into the United States contrary to law must set out the offense committed on the original importation, with the same particularity of time, place, and circumstance that would be required in an indictment for the original offense. Such a proposition cannot be maintained. The offense of knowingly buying smuggled goods is similar in character to that of receiving stolen goods; so much so that it has been conceded that the rule applied to indictments for receiving stolen goods may be properly applied to this indictment. The concession is fatal to the objection under consideration. I next consider the position taken that the indictment, to be good, should not only confine the charge to a dealing in smuggled goods, but also should state facts from which the court can determine such to have been the character of the importation referred to. The word smuggled is a technical word, having a known and accepted meaning. It implies something illegal, and is inconsistent with any innocent intent. I have now considered the objections urged against the first three counts in this indictment. It remains to consider the fourth and last count. This count is likewise based upon section 4 of the act of 1866. The difference between it and the other counts is that in assigning the illegality of the original importation it uses simply the words of the statute, averring only that the goods had been imported into the United States contrary to law. There certainly is weight in the argument derived from the repeal provisions of section 10 of the act of 1842. It would seem that the illegality should be designated with more particularity than is afforded by the words 'imported contrary to law,' where the language of a statute comprehends under general terms, divers forms of illegality, having different characteristics. It may well be considered proper to require something more than the words of the statute.

For these reasons, and because such a count based upon this statement has been condemned in a reported case in this Circuit, I am of the opinion that the fourth count of this indictment should be rejected. My determination upon this motion is that the fourth count of the indictment be quashed, and as to the other counts the motion is denied."

THE SILK FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF COL. ROBERT DES ANGES CONTINUED—A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF FIELD, MORRIS & FENNER ON THE STAND.

The trial of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges for alleged complicity in the silk frauds upon the Government was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict.

George F. Gray, a Custom-house broker, was recalled, and testified that in 1874-5 he passed about thirty invoices of goods for Charles L. Lawrence.

N. W. Howell, clerk in the Custom-house, identified certain goods on permits for taking goods from the Government store-house in Hoboken, as having been made by Des Anges. George W. Weed, L. C. Nodine, Inspectors in the Custom-house; J. H. Lewis, (colored,) a clerk in the Government store in this City, and James Donnelly, cartman, corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses, especially in the matter of taking a part of the invoices to the liquor store of Lafayette Graff, at No. 24 Warren street, for Gustave W. Ball.

S. J. Jacobs, Assistant Auditor in the Custom-house, was the next witness called, and was questioned as to Des Anges' connection with the Custom-house. It began March 18, 1871.

Edward Ackerman, a clerk for Henry Levy, gave a list of considerable length of the entries and deliveries of silk goods which it was claimed went through the Appraiser's office as cotton goods. Levy is jointly indicted with Des Anges, but has escaped to Canada.

John J. Morris, of the firm of Field, Morris & Fenner, auctioneers, and which firm is also indicted for receiving, selling, and facilitating the transportation and concealment of the goods in question, was next called to the stand. He testified as to having received at different times in 1874 a number of invoices of goods for Levy and Aaron Wolf, and most of the cases contained silks; he had no suspicion that anything was wrong about them, though it is claimed by the prosecution that these goods were smuggled through the Appraiser's office by Des Anges. District Attorney Bliss says that he does not consider that Mr. Morris has turned State's evidence, and that he was not called as such.

The identification of these goods was further corroborated by D. F. Burke, an examiner in the Custom-house; Frank Gilon, an opener and packer in the public stores, and William McKee, a cartman, after which the court adjourned until Monday next at 10 A. M.

TAX ON ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURE.

The case of the United States against C. H. T. Ahren and Charles F. Baldwin, to recover $12,500 alleged as due the Government upon the manufacture of artificial flowers, was argued by counsel yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, Ethan Allen for the defendants and Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman for the Government. The respective arguments were very brief, and were confined chiefly to the various questions raised during the trial. In his charge to the jury Judge Wallace said they would have to decide upon two questions, and their determination would decide the conflict so far as this court was concerned. The general issue was whether or not these defendants were liable to the plaintiff by virtue of an assessment imposed because of their failure to make returns of articles manufactured by them. They must determine first whether or not the artificial flowers were a manufactured article under the meaning of article 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, Internal Revenue law. Again, under article 96, such manufactures were exempt when the increased value did not exceed five per cent. ad valorem. The intent in Congress was not to impose a double duty on imported goods, but a tax on the profits realized by the manufacturer, when that profit exceeded five per cent. upon that which would have been realized while in its original form. They must find first whether the artificial flowers, as prepared by the defendants for the market, were a manufacture produced by them, or was it an article merely assorted by them for the benefit of trade. If they found this with the defendants they must find a verdict for them. Again, if they found the preparation a manufacture, they must ascertain if there was an increased value of five per cent. ad valorem, and if not, still find for the defendants. Otherwise, they would return for the Government. The jury had agreed upon their verdict within a few minutes after leaving the Court, but as a recess had in the meantime been taken, they did not come in until 1:30 P. M. They then returned a verdict for the defendants.

ILLEGAL SEWER BUILDING.

Martin Zborowski, owner of property in Eightieth street, moved, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Thursday, for the vacating of an assessment on him for the building of a sewer in Eightieth street, on the ground that it was built without the authority of the Common Council; that the Commissioner of Public Works had built it without legal authority, and had failed to give any public notice about the work previous to the service of notice of assessment. Yesterday Judge Donohue vacated the assessment.

THE LIABILITY OF BONDSMEN.

In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday decision was given in a case in which it was sought to release a bondsman from liability on the ground that the accused for whom the surety was given was surrendered by the bondsman three months after the forfeiture of the recognizance had occurred, and that five days afterward a nolle prosequi was entered, and the defendant discharged. The court refused to release the bondsman, holding that it was necessary to be shown—which was not done in this case—that the failure to try the defendant was not the result of delay obtained by the non-appearance of the defendant for trial on the original day. In another case the bondsman's excuse was that the District Attorney, or one of his assistants, had told the bondsman that the defendant would not be needed on a certain day. The court held that a verbal stipulation or assurance of this character was of no effect. Such a stipulation, to be binding, must either be made in writing or given by the District Attorney in open court.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER AGAINST THE RECEIVER—EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR HIM TO SHOW CAUSE.

Mr. Fitch, counsel for a number of the depositors in the Third Avenue Savings Bank, applied recently, on behalf of his clients, to Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, for the removal of Mr. William S. Carman, the Receiver of the bank, on the ground that he was, owing mainly to his relations with the officers of the bank, an improper person to act impartially for the interests of the depositors. The application was accompanied by a number of affidavits setting forth statements in detail in support of the charge. Judge Westbrook granted a temporary injunction against Mr. Carman continuing to exercise the powers of a Receiver, with an order to show cause, returnable to-day at Kingston, why he should not be superseded by another Receiver. Instead of waiting until to-day and going to Kingston, counsel for the Receiver and Mr. Fitch, who had obtained the injunction and order to show cause, appeared before Judge Westbrook in the Court-house in this City yesterday to get the Judge's decision on an application by counsel for the Receiver for a modification of the injunction and an extension of the time to show cause. Counsel for the Receiver asked that the injunction be so far modified as to permit that officer to receive interest due the bank on mortgages and other securities and deposit it in a trust company, awaiting the further order of the court. This application was assented to by Mr. Fitch and was granted. Counsel for the Receiver then asked for an extension of the time for the return to show cause until Saturday, the 13th inst., on the ground that the affidavits on which the order had been granted were of such a voluminous character that they could not be properly answered before that time. Mr. Fitch said it was his duty to strenuously oppose any motion for delay, no matter how fair the excuse might seem to be. His clients were mainly small depositors, many of whom stood in immediate need of the modest sums which the bank owed them. The convenience of the Receiver, in whom they had a want of confidence, should not prejudice their just demands. Delay, unless urgently required by the circumstances of the case, should not be had, as it was a very serious matter for these poor people to be kept out of their money one moment longer than necessary. He knew their needs and their urgent demands for their rights, and he could not meet them unless able to assure them truthfully that he had used his best efforts to prevent delay and secure a speedy issue of the question of removing the Receiver. Judge Westbrook thought that the request of the Receiver was only reasonable, as he apparently simply asked for sufficient time to answer intelligently the charges made against him, and the extension asked for was granted.

NATIONAL BANKS AND USURY LAWS.

FULL OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO VS. P. C. DEARING.

No. 502, October Term, 1875. The following is the opinion in full of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter C. Dearing*, delivered some time ago:

In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court.

The question presented for our determination involves the construction of the provisions of the National Bank act of Congress of the 3d of June, 1864, (13 Stat., 99,) upon the subject of the interest to be taken by the institutions organized under that act. The plaintiff in error is one of those institutions. The 30th section of the act declares "that every association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rates so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under this act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take, receive, or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same; provided, that such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona-fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts, in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest."

The facts of the case are few and simple. On the 21 of September, 1874, it was agreed between the parties that Dearing should make his promissory note to one Deitman for $2,000, payable one month from date, and that the bank should discount the note for Dearing at the rate of interest of ten per cent. per annum. This agreement was carried out. The bank received the note, and paid to Dearing the sum of $1,987 67. The discount reserved and taken was $18 33. The rate of interest which the bank was legally authorized to take was seven per cent. per annum. The excess received over that rate was $5 50. Dearing failed to pay the note at maturity. The bank therefore sued him in the Superior Court of Buffalo. He answered that the agreement touching the discount was usurious, corrupt, and illegal; that it voided the note, and that he was in nowise liable to the plaintiff. The court sustained this defense, and gave judgment for the defendant. At the general term of that court the judgment was affirmed, and the judgment of affirmance was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. No searching analysis is necessary to elucidate the several provisions of the section to be considered, to develop the true meaning of each, and to draw the proper conclusions from all of them taken together. (1.) The rate of interest chargeable by each bank is to be that allowed by the law of the State or Territory where the bank is situated. (2.) When by the laws of the State or Territory a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under the local laws, the rate so limited is allowed for the national banks. (3.) Where no rate of interest is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory the national banks may charge at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. (4.) Such interest may be reserved or taken in advance. (5.) Knowingly reserving, receiving, or charging "a rate of interest greater than aforesaid shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon." (6.) If a greater rate has been paid twice the amount so paid may be recovered back, provided suit be brought within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. (7.) The purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, payable at another place, at not more than the current rate of exchange on sight drafts, in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or reserving a greater rate of interest than that permitted. These clauses, examined by their own light, seem to us too clear to admit of doubt as to anything to which they relate. They form a system of regulations. All the parts are in harmony with each other, and cover the entire subject.

But it is contended that the phrase "a rate of interest greater than the aforesaid," as it stands in the context, has reference only to the preceding sentence, which relates to banks where no rate of interest is fixed by law, and that hence it leaves the consequences of usury, where such rate is fixed, to be governed wholly by the local law upon the subject. This, in the State of New-York, would, in all cases, render the contract a nullity, and forfeit the debt. Such the Court of Appeals held to be the law of this case, and adjudged accordingly. Neither of these views can be maintained. The collocation of the terms in question does not grammatically require such a construction. Viewed in this light, the phrase is as much applicable to both the foregoing clauses as to the next preceding one. The point to be sought is the intent of the law-making power. The offense of usury under this section is as great where the local law does not as where it does define the rate of interest. The same considerations apply in both cases. Why should Congress punish in one class of cases, and, so far as its action is concerned, exempt in the other? Why such discrimination? The result would be that in Pennsylvania, where the contract would be void only as to the unlawful excess, the bank would lose nothing but such excess, while in New-York, under a contract precisely the same, except as to the identity of the lender, the entire debt would be lost to the bank. This would be contrary to the plainest principles of reason and justice. A purpose to produce or permit such a state of things ought not to be imputed to Congress, unless the circumstances are so cogent as to render that result inevitable. We find nothing within the scope of the subject of that character. The second proposition, that the State law, including its penalties, would apply, if the first proposition be sound, is equally untenable. If the construction contended for were correct the State law would have no bearing whatever upon the case. The constitutionality of the act of 1864 is not questioned. It rests on the same principles as the act creating the second Bank of the United States. The reasoning of Secretary Hamilton and of this court in McCulloch vs. Maryland, (4 Wheat., 316,) and Osborne vs. The Bank of the United States, (9 Wheat., 708,) therefore applies. The national banks organized under the act are instruments designed to be used to aid the Government in the administration of an important branch of the public service. They are means appropriate to that end. Of the degree of the necessity which existed for creating them Congress is the sole judge.

Being such means, brought into existence for this purpose, and intended to be so employed, the States can exercise no control over them, nor in any wise affect their operation, except in so far as Congress may see proper to permit. Anything beyond this is "an abuse, because it is the usurpation of power which a single State can give." Against the national will, "the States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operation of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the General Government." (Bank of the United States vs. McCulloch, Supra; Weston et al. vs. Charleston, 2 Peters, 466; Brown vs. Maryland, 12 Wheat., 419; Dobbins vs. Erie County, 16 Wheat, 419.) The power to create carries with it the power to preserve. The latter is a corollary from the former. The principle announced in the authorities cited is indispensable to the efficiency, the independence, and indeed to the beneficial existence of the General Government. Otherwise it would be liable, in the discharge of its most important trusts, to be annoyed and thwarted by the will or caprice of every State in the Union. Infinite confusion would follow. The Government would be reduced to a pitiable condition of weakness. The form might remain, but the vital essence would have departed. In the complex system of polity which obtains in this country, the powers of government may be divided into four classes: Those which belong exclusively to the States; those which belong exclusively to the National Government; those which may be exercised concurrently and independently by both; and those which may be exercised by the States, but only with the consent, express or implied, of Congress. Whenever the will of the nation intervenes exclusively in this class of cases the authority of the State retires and lies in abeyance until a proper occasion for its exercise shall recur. (Gilman vs. Philadelphia, 3 Wall., 713; ex-parte McNeill, 13 Wall., 240.)

The power of the States to tax the existing national banks lies within the category last mentioned. It must always be borne in mind that the Constitution of the United States "and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof" are "the supreme law of the land," (Const., Art. 6,) and that this law is as much a part of the law of each State, and as binding upon its authorities and the people as its own local constitution and laws. In any view that can be taken of the thirtieth section, the power to supplement it by State legislation is conferred neither expressly nor by implication. There is nothing which gives support to such a suggestion. There was reason why the rate of interest should be governed by the law of the State where the bank is situated, but there is none why usury should be visited with the forfeiture of the entire debt in one State, and with no penal consequence whatever in another. This we think would be unreasonable and contrary to the manifest intent of Congress. Where a statute prescribes a rate of interest, and simply forbids the taking of more, and more is contracted for, the contract is good for what might be lawfully taken, and void only as to excess. (Burnhisel vs. Wright, Assignee, 22 Wall, [now in press;] German vs. Calvert, 12 Sarg. and R., 46.) Forfeitures are not favored in the law. Courts always incline against them. (Marshall vs. Vicksburg, 15 Wall., 156.) When either of two constructions can be given to a statute, and one of them involves a forfeiture, the other is to be preferred. (Vattel, 29th Rule of Construction.) Where a statute creates a new offense, and denounces the penalty or gives a new right and declares the remedy, the punishment or the remedy can be only that which the statute prescribes. (Stafford vs. Ingersoll, 3 Hill, 38; First Nat. Bank of Whitehall vs. Lamb, 57 Barb., 429.) The thirtieth section is remedial as well as penal, and is to be liberally construed to effect the object which Congress had in view in enacting it. (Gray vs. Bennett, 3 Met., 539.) The forty-sixth section of the Banking act of Feb. 25, 1863, (12 Stat., 679,) declared that reserving or taking more than the interest allowed should "be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand." In the act of 1864 the forfeiture of the debt is omitted, and there is substituted for it the forfeiture of the interest stipulated for, if it had only been reserved, and the recovery of twice the amount where the interest had been actually paid. In the Revised Statutes of the United States of the 22d of June, 1874, 1,011, the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1864 are divided into two sections, and the language is so changed as to render impossible in that case the same construction as that of the thirtieth section, contended for by the counsel of the defendant in error in this case.

In the "act to amend the Usury laws of the District of Columbia," of the 22d of April, 1870, (16 Stat., 191,) it is provided that six per cent. per annum shall be the lawful rate of interest, but that parties may contract for ten per cent., and that if more than ten per cent. be contracted for, the entire interest shall be forfeited, and that only the principal debt shall be recoverable. It is further declared that if the unlawful interest has been paid it may be recovered back, provided it be sued for within one year. It is declared in the last section that this act shall not affect the Banking act of 1864. This latter legislation shows the spirit by which Congress was animated in passing the thirtieth section of the act here under consideration, and is not without value as affording light whereby to ascertain the true meaning of that section, if there could otherwise be any doubt upon the subject. This section has been elaborately considered by the highest court of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of Ohio, and of Indiana—Davis, Receiver, vs. Randall, 115 Mass., 547; Central National Bank vs. Pratt, Id., 539; Second National Bank of Erie vs. Brown, 72 Penn. Rep., 209; First National Bank of Columbus vs. Gurlinghouse, 22 Ohio St. Rep., 492; Wiley vs. Starbuck, 44 Black's Rep., 198. In all these cases views were expressed in conflict with those maintained in the First National Bank of Whitehall vs. Lamb et al., (50 New-York Rep., 100.) This adjudication controlled the result of the litigation between these parties.

Upon reason and authority, we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there is error in the case before us. The plaintiff below was entitled to recover the principal of the note sued upon, less the amount of the interest unlawfully reserved. Whether he was entitled to recover interest upon the amount of the principal so reduced, after the maturity of the note, is a point which has not been argued, and upon which we express no opinion. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed, and the case will be remanded, with directions to proceed in conformity with this opinion.

OTHER CASES.

Argument on the following cases was begun on the 4th inst:

No. 31—*Farwell vs. Converse et al.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and No. 32—*Long et al. vs. Converse et al.*—The question in these cases was, whether after the adjudication of the bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the assignment of all its property by a Registrar in Bankruptcy to Assignees duly elected and appointed, the Receivers of the company, appointed under State law were entitled to maintain suit for the recovery of certain coupons which were formerly owed the company. The court below held that the title to the coupons was in the Receivers of the company, as against the Assignees in bankruptcy, and this ruling is the error assigned here. The argument is that the statute of the United States is the paramount law in the case, and that it is explicit and peremptory to the effect that the title to all the property and estate of the bankrupt shall, upon assignment in bankruptcy, be held to be vested in the Assignee. On the other hand, it is argued that the position of the Assignees cannot be sustained unless it is shown that the coupons in question, as matter of fact, would vest in the Assignees as assets of the estate, to be applied for the benefit of creditors, which, it is said, was not shown.

Consten Browne for plaintiffs in error; Brooks, Ball & Storey for defendants.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Hon. B. F. Butler, Charles M. Osborn, Esq., of Rock Island, Ill., and John C. Lee, Esq., of Toledo, Ohio, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 31—*H. N. Farwell, plaintiff in error, vs. James W. Converse et al.* No. 32—*G. W. Long and John C. Watson, plaintiffs in error, vs. James W. Converse et al.*—The argument in these cases was continued by Mr. B. F. Butler, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, continued by Mr. J. J. Storrow and Mr. B. F. Brooks, of counsel for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Butler for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 33—*William H. Scudder, plaintiff in error, vs. the Union National Bank, of Chicago.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. John H. Thompson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The court adjourned until Monday.

FERRY SUITS DISMISSED.

In 1861 five suits were begun by the City of New-York against the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company and sureties on leases given to the company to recover rents alleged to be due the City on the leases. In two of the cases only a summons was served, and on the others a summons and complaint, but no further effort has been made since to press the cases to trial, and Abraham Meserole and John O'Donohue, the sureties, are dead. On these facts, and the additional one that the Common Council had so loosely legislated in reference to the giving of the leases as to render recovery under them impossible, thus causing the prosecution of the suits to remain in abeyance, Judge Donohue yesterday granted a motion dismissing them.

HORSE RAILROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A motion was made recently before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by the defendant in the suit of James B. Weir against Nathan R. Vail for a reference to take testimony as to the allegations in the complaint. The plaintiff opposed the reference on the grounds that it was made simply for delay to prevent a speedy accounting on the part of defendant, and that it was practically useless to order a reference in this country, as nearly all the evidence consisted of depositions taken in Great Britain, which could be easily submitted to the court here. In presenting these objections, the plaintiff stated that he, the defendant, and a man named White had, in 1866, formed a copartnership to introduce the construction and equipment of horse-railroads in Great Britain and Ireland. Plaintiff had contributed $40,000 toward the enterprise, and had employed Vail and White to procure the passing of the necessary acts of Parliament to forward it. Vail and White had received about $200,000 profits and returns from various railroad companies formed under the acts obtained, and had converted the money to their own use, instead of sharing it with plaintiff. The motion for a reference was denied.

A NOVEL CHARGE.

A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN ACCUSED OF OBTAINING GOODS BY TRICK AND DEVICE.

A charge was made yesterday before Judge Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, by Andrew Cedar against James Lee, of No. 145 West Forty-ninth street, of an unusual character. Cedar is an errand boy in the employ of Thomas R. Dawley, a printer, doing business at No. 31 Beekman street. He said in his complaint that he took several printed books to Mr. Lee which had been printed on the latter's order by Mr. Dawley. He also took the bill of $47, and demanded the pay before delivering the goods. Mr. Lee told him that he would call immediately on Mr. Dawley, and kept the books without paying for them. He therefore charged Mr. Lee with obtaining goods by trick and device. Mr. Lee, who is a man of very respectable appearance, and claims to be a considerable real estate owner, is a plumber and gas fitter doing business on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. He claimed that he was not guilty of the offense charged, and that he was amply responsible for the amount claimed, but contended that the bill was an exorbitant one. In explanation of his having kept goods for which such a charge was made, he said that the books were copies of a legal document three copies of which he was obliged to serve on his opponents in a lawsuit on a certain day, to avoid having judgment taken by default. Mr. Dawley did not deliver them until 3 o'clock of the day on which it was imperative that they should be used and at that time he was unable to procure other copies, and was therefore obliged to keep those Mr. Dawley sent. He further urged that the price was in excess of the amount agreed upon, claiming that Mr. Dawley, through his foreman, agreed to print the books for not more than $20. Moreover, he claimed that by virtue of an agreement with Mr. Dawley the printing was to be paid for in pipe fitting in Mr. Dawley's place of business, and he said that he was still ready to fulfill his obligation to do this work. Justice Flammer said that even on his own statement, he would be obliged to commit him for trial. He fixed the bail at $500, which Mr. Lee deposited in court, and was allowed to go.

COURT NOTES.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the following assignments were filed: Abraham S. Herman to David Forcheimer, Charles H. Phelps to Matthew V. Cable, and the firm of Gerry, Tilton & Colwell to Edward A. R. Wiggin and Eben F. Bacon.

George W. Mott, arrested some time ago charged with passing a number of counterfeit fifty-cent stamps upon Robert Drury, of No 91 Broad street, was further examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and discharged, there being no evidence against him.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Gibson, a boarder with a widow lady named Mrs. Sarah McAuliffe, living at Baxter and Grand street, was found guilty of stealing $237 worth of jewelry, the property of his landlady, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

John Powell, a colored laborer, and five companions, who on Thursday last were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court before Justice Kilbreth on a charge of illegal voting, preferred by Mr. Delaney, the defeated Democratic candidate for Civil Justice, were yesterday remanded to await Justice Kilbreth's decision to-day.

Joseph Maccaroni, an Italian inmate of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, quarreled with another vagrant named Joseph Baird, and stabbed him in the arm, inflicting serious injuries. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Maccaroni pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

Cornelius Curtin, John Quinlan, and Charles Emry, three boys who broke into the machine shop of the Morgan Iron Works, and stole therefrom a quantity of brass and copper valued at $500, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and were each sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison.

Robert Pentland and John Smith were yesterday arrested at No. 89 Bowery, on charge of being implicated in a burglary in Smithtown Long Island, on the night of Oct. 19. They were taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, and by him handed over to a constable from Smithtown, who was waiting to take them to that place for trial.

In the suit in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Vorst, in which Nathaniel Lyons, a cartman, sought to recover $5,000 damages from J. Rosenthal, of No. 412 Broadway, for injuries sustained by a box falling on his shoulder through a hatchway in Rosenthal's store, the jury yesterday gave a verdict for the defendant, the evidence showing that no negligence attached to Rosenthal and that Lyons' injuries were of a trivial character.

The suit of the United States against Lewis Lyon came up yesterday for trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace. The suit is brought to recover an internal revenue assessment of $700, levied in 1867 upon the defendant as a manufacturer of cigars. The defense was that the defendant was not engaged in business at the time the assessment was made.

Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday committed Lucy Buchanan, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial on a charge preferred by Abby O'Brien of stealing $60 from her in a lodging-house at No. 97 Roosevelt street. The complainant said that she was from Montreal, that she had come to New-York to find work and had stopped at the house named. She had put the money under her pillow at night for safe keeping, but that the prisoner had succeeded in stealing it.

On Thursday night last, James Colloten, of No. 49 East Fifty-second street, was accosted in the street by Fanny Hallenbeck, a white woman, who enticed him into the panel-house No. 57 Thompson street. While in company with the woman in the house, Colloten was attacked by a number of colored men, who robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $65. The woman and one of the negroes were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 each.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Note to Counsel.—Matter of the Ascension Mission Association; matter of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; I wish to see counsel.

Van Volkenburgh vs. Conklin.—Denied.

Granted.—Matter of Tappen; matter of Hertz; matter of the Mutual Life Assurance Society; Lyne vs. Gilman; Odorless Apparatus Company vs. Coulter; Cushier vs. Kohehoff; matter of Exner; Quackenbush vs. Myers; matter of Lloyd.

Motions Denied.—Snyder vs. Bristol; King vs. Kirkland; The Jackson & Woodwin Manufacturing Company vs. Kirkland; Austin vs. Blauvelt.

Samuel S. Green vs. Mary A. Green.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Flagg vs Prescott.—I see no necessity for an order in this matter.

Matter of Zborowski.—Motion granted.

Klein vs. Cohen.—Motion denied; memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gliestein vs. Lambert.—Order of May 29, 1875, vacated, on the ground that the order should have been in the alternative, and also because, although an ex-parte order, it extends the defendant's time more than twenty days.

Evans vs. Fullerton.—Order of arrest vacated, on the ground that the original order of arrest had spent its force, and that the alteration in the return-day was improperly granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Earle vs. Johnson.—Judgment for defendant. Opinion.

Harrison vs. Webb et al.—Findings and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Norwood, Jr., et al. vs. Barcalon.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

The People, &c., vs. Canabeer et al.—Application denied, but may be renewed when prisoner is tried and upon additional proofs.

The People, &c., vs. Cary et al.—Application denied; may be renewed on additional proofs.

The People, &c., vs. Doll et al.—Application denied; prisoner must be tried before motion can be entertained. See People vs. Cowan, 49 How. P. R., 91.

The People, &c., vs. Linkart et al.—Application denied, with leave to renew. See People vs. Cary at this term.

The People, &c., vs. Articaga et al.—Same decision.

Assenhainer vs. Ohrt.—Judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Osborn vs. Osborn.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Laven vs. Levine.—Order of arrest should be vacated. See memorandum.

Corta vs. Picard et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted. See memorandum.

Jattey vs. Fettretch.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

By Judge Larremore.

Hirschfield vs. Wenner.—Default opened and since set down for Nov. 15.

Baxter vs. Cummings.—Motion granted.

Dunton vs. Dunton.—Order of publication.

Kubach vs. Kubach.—Order for alimony and counsel fee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Carlton vs. Knapp.—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the answer as frivolous.

Miller, &c. vs. Hall.—Case settled.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE BABY AT THE THEATRE.

AUDIENCE, ACTORS, AND ORCHESTRA DIVERTED, IF NOT ENTERTAINED, BY A LITTLE DARLING.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

She brought the darling with her to see the play. Her entire devotion to the active infant and total indifference to observation proclaimed her its mother. She tickled the baby under the chin till it crowed again. She seized its foot and shook it till the infant suffocated itself with delight. This had a bad effect, for when baby recovered its wind it yelled with fright. Then, such a kissing and dandling. It was tossed and playfully shaken, and grinned at, and chirruped to until it began another alarming laugh. An artificial rose in the maternal bonnet caught the infantile eye, and the delighted mamma suffered her offspring to bob weakly up and down on its limber legs, and jabber earnestly at the floral ornament. People in the vicinity grew nervous. Such a lively infant was sure to make things disagreeable before the evening was over. Several young men got up and changed their seats to the other side of the theatre. Gentlemen contracted their brows and unmarried ladies assumed fixed smiles of unnatural sweetness as they cast their fine eyes toward the playful infant and its proud and happy mother. The lights were turned up and bulged out the infant's eyes with surprise. One feeble little hand, with all the tiny fingers working, was stretched convulsively toward the glittering gas-jets on the other side of the auditorium. The orchestra began with a crash. The baby fell upon its back in the maternal lap and set up a shriek so loud that the old German doing a little solo on the cornet between crashes had his sound quite drowned. It was noticed that when it came to the bass drum man's turn to chime in, he did so with a thundering vigor that would have covered the screeches of a foundling hospital. Baby got used to it, and when the curtain rang up sat in a state of stupefaction, staring at the actors. An amiable old gentleman in eye-glasses and a white vest, sitting immediately in front of the baby, wearied of the play, and in the most grandfatherly manner possible turned, and, poking a fat fore-finger into the infant's ribs, jocosely clicked his tongue. The consequence of this advance was that, just as a young gentleman on the stage, who was on his knees before a young lady with averted head, remarked in an impassioned manner, "And, Edita, darling, should heaven bless our union and give us"—baby gave a howl of supernatural loudness. The confused and mortified old gentleman blew his nose with prodigious vigor and looked straight before him with a very red face. The young gentleman on the stage was startled out of his speech, and the young lady, overcome with emotion, stuffed her handkerchief into her mouth. Every man in the house scowled at the mother, who seemed more calmly delighted with her darling than ever, and made loving faces at it for full five minutes. She was really and truly unconscious that she and her pet annoyed any one, and throughout the whole evening smiled serenely and looked upon the infant's screams and kicks as marks of a precocity which must excite the admiration of the public.

INFLATION INCIDENTS.

CHEAP SHIRTS AT $72 A DOZEN—AN OLD SUIT SOLD FOR $500.

A Boston man, engaged in manufacturing and retailing men's goods, contributes to the *Globe* the following illustrations of what he calls the workings of our inflated currency:

"Previous to the war the fixed price for shirts made to order was $30 a dozen. In 1863 the price was advanced to $36; next to $48, $60, and finally, in 1874, to $72, where it remained a short time and then dropped again. When at the highest point I received an order from a customer in Montreal, and sent him a dozen, including bill for $72, which was promptly paid. A short time afterward my customer, Mr. C., came to Boston and dropped in at the store. Some conversation took place about the shirts, and the writer spoke of their enormous price and deprecated its necessity. 'Why,' said Mr. C., 'they are the cheapest I ever bought of you.' 'How so?' I asked. Said he, 'I took $27 in gold and bought the $72 in greenbacks I sent you.'

Another: Some time ago a man called and made a few purchases. He happened to put his hand on a pile of traveling shawls, and when he had examined them a little he became communicative and told me this story. Said he: 'I am from Georgia, and have not been North since 1860, when I bought a shawl of this kind to use in my journey. Nobody had seen such a thing at home, but I found it useful in many ways; on my bed in cold weather, in my wagon, and sometimes to cover my horse, and in the wood when camping or hunting. But in the war my clothes had nearly worn out and I could get no more, so I took the shawl to a tailor, who made of it a complete suit, coat, trousers, waistcoat, and a cap besides. These I wore every day for more than a year, until at last I had the good fortune to get another suit, and then I sold the old one to a neighbor for $500.'"

ITALIAN JUSTICE.

A MURDER TRIAL IN ROME—POPULAR INDIGNATION—A BEAUTIFUL TRASTEVERINA'S CRUEL DEATH—A JUST SENTENCE.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal from Rome on Oct. 10: "The Roman Court of Assizes has passed sentence of death upon a murderer, the verdict for once having been unaccompanied by the recommendation of extenuating circumstances. In this case, however, public opinion had been fully aroused to the heinous nature of the crime. In fact, the system of intimidation so commonly employed on behalf of the prisoner may be said to have been exercised against him, the motive which influenced the people springing from a sentimental feeling arising out of the peculiar circumstances of the case, rather than from a strict sense of impartial justice.

On the morning of the trial, and notwithstanding that nearly five months have passed since the crime was committed, a crowd assembled betimes at the door of the prison. As the murderer was brought out the mob saluted him with a storm of hisses, groans, and imprecations, and, accompanying the van, kept up the same chorus along the entire route from the prison to the court. As they rushed into the court house when—after the prisoner had been placed in the dock and the court had entered—the doors were opened, they hurled another storm of detestation upon him; when he attempted to excuse the deed by seeking to cast an imputation on his young wife's character, the women in the crowd shrieked out, '*A morte! A morte!*' and when his victim's mother had given her evidence she strode along the *estrade* on which the witnesses sit to be examined, and raising her hand aloft before the President, cried out, '*Voglio la sua testa; avete capito? Voglio la sua testa.*' ('I want his head; do you understand me? I want his head.')

Felomena Ricci—or, as she was called by those who knew her, '*La bella granarola*'—was a Trasteverina of great beauty, that type so well known through the portraits of Raphael's 'Fornarina.' But Felomena was not only a handsome, spirited girl; she is described as having been as good as she was beautiful, and a great favorite even with those among her companions whose mothers held her up in the odious light of an example. But she had the misfortune of marrying a vagabond, who possessed the idea that it was his wife's duty to labor that he might live in idleness. The poor girl did her best, but the harder she worked the greater became the requirements of his pleasures; then he began to beat her, and finally endeavored to insist that she should give herself up to a life of infamy to supply him with money. This brought about a separation. Felomena fled for protection to her mother's house, and, after a short while, Vincenzo professed regret. He would lead another life, he had not really intended what she imagined, he only thought to try her, he would do all he could to make her happy. The girl was only too glad to believe his protestations, and, putting her arm in his, they went off to celebrate their reconciliation by a country ramble and a *merenda* at one of the wayside *osterias* outside the gates. Radiant with returned happiness—a *popolana* told a friend of mine that she had 'such hair and eyes as would enamor the angels'—she was clinging lovingly to his side, when, having reached a secluded part of the road, the brute stopped, faced round upon her, and told her to say her prayers on the spot, for there he intended to kill her. For that purpose he had brought her out. But, fortunately—though it proved to be only a temporary respite—before he could accomplish his purpose, some people came up and the girl escaped. 'You've got the portrait of some protecting saint upon you,' he exclaimed, 'but it will be for another time.' Again she took refuge with her mother, and obtained work in a granary near the Forum, where a number of other girls were employed in sifting corn. On the morning of the 28th of May she was busy among her fellows, when Vincenzo, all amiability and smiles, makes his appearance among them. He sits down beside his wife, takes her hand, begins to use words of love and affection, and Felomena's companions, from a feeling of respect, move to the other side of the room to leave them the more in private. Fearing no danger there among her friends, her eyes began to brighten with hope, but as they talked she stooped to pick up something, and then Vincenzo, with a sudden movement, taking her unawares, flung her full length upon the ground, put his knee upon her, and before the others, paralyzed with fright, could prevent him, plunged a long knife six times into her body, killing her on the spot. His object accomplished, he brandished the bloody knife in the faces of the girls, threatening them with death if they attempted to follow him, and then dashed out of the place. Some of the more courageous, however, sprang after him, raised a hue and cry, and as he fled across the Forum he came full in the face of two agents of public security, who caught him red-handed.

Two days afterward poor Felomena was carried to the grave, but the funeral procession—and a most moving sight it was—was very different to what people were accustomed to see some years ago. Then her body would have been borne by some confraternity and accompanied by a long string of cowled monks, but now the friends take the pious duty upon themselves. First, the girls of the Trastevere, her companions and friends, determined to carry the bier themselves all the long three miles to the Campo Verano. There were numbers of the Trasteverini men ready to perform the office, but the girls wished to pay her remains this special homage, and at once began to subscribe and collect money for the expenses. The great features in the modern Roman funerals are pitch torches and a band to play the Funeral March. They had soon so much more than sufficient to provide those that they were able to pay for a handsome hearse, for wreaths to decorate it—flowers are not as cheap in Rome as they were—and for a handsome carriage for the *curato*. The intention of carrying the remains was then abandoned; they were able to render them what they considered still higher honor, and also accompany them to the grave. The procession must have extended more than half a mile. First came a number of the Trastevere men walking two and two, one toward each side of the road, all carrying lighted torches; then the band playing the Funeral March; then came the women and girls, each with a lighted torch in the same manner, in two long continuous lines, followed by the hearse upon every available point of which wreaths were hung; and around it in a body, and also carrying lighted torches, walked the girls who were Felomena's intimate friends and companions, most of whom were weeping bitterly. After the hearse followed the *curato* in the carriage provided for him, and lastly another double file of men with torches. With the exception of the prominent part the women took in the funeral, and the number of persons who attended it, it may be taken as an example of many now seen in the streets of Rome; and I need scarcely say they are always at nightfall.

The murderer during the trial showed great cowardice. When he was brought in he drew out two white pocket handkerchiefs, and burying his face in one, began to shed tears, or made a pretense of doing so. He tried to excuse his crime by casting imputations on his wife's virtue, an attempt the people who knew all the circumstances of the case soon drowned in execrations. Then he wept again, and began to call his victim '*La mia povera Felomena*,' whom he had always loved. When he saw there was no longer any hope, he began to cry out that he repented of his crime, and implored mercy, and, finally, when sentence of death was pronounced upon him, he threw himself down on the ground screaming in an agony of convulsive despair—a simulated agony one must suppose, however, for he is reported to have eaten a very hearty meal shortly after being removed from the court.

In the meantime the murderer has appealed, and it remains to be seen how much of the sentence the philanthropic sentiments of the Judges of the Court of Cassation will lead them to annul."

FRENCH SKETCHES.

MARSHAL M'MAHON'S FIRST FIRE.

From the London Daily News.

Returning from a round of inspections at Satory Camp amid a pelting rain that made the sentries shiver, the huts look like soaked cardboard, and which reduced the soil to slush, Marshal MacMahon found a fire in his study. The first fire of the season—one of beech and pear wood logs, piled high and blazing merrily, with resinous oozings that made a joyous splutter, and shot up all sorts of blue, yellow, and red flames, to lick the iron walls of the hearth. The Marshal drew off his gloves and approached his hands to the flames with that half smile which every man bestows on the first Autumn fire—harbinger of Winter, token of a closing year. Such smiles quickly fade away into pensiveness, for on those burning logs seem to be heaped up all the recollections of a twelve-month. The memory of unrealized hopes starts up there to be consumed; the curling flames wind round many a half-formed plan and abandoned chimera; and if evil thoughts have incumbered the mind maybe they too are thrown on to that first fire to burn like lumber till nothing of them remains. Warmth, light, brightness, these again radiate from the hearth, diffusing the rays of bygone joys, and the promise of new ones. There is hope in the flames. Health, comfort, and life seem to spread from the fire, which makes the blood circulate so buoyantly and brings such a sensation of well-being to the limbs. Outside that mansion at Versailles the rain continued to pour in drizzles, till the rare passers-by on the Boulevard looked like lost figures floating through a mist. The Marshal took his glance from the window, and let it fall on his study-table, where there was plenty of work for him to do. Death warrants to be signed, Police reports, ministerial and diplomatic dispatches to be read, appointments to be filled up, plans of new fortresses to be examined—and he meant to have got through all that before dinner time. But the cheerful sight of that first fire tempted him. He threw down his képi, unbuckled his sword, ensconced himself in an arm-chair, with his boots crossed over the fender, and began to think of that young Army which he had been inspecting, and which he loved. The spirit of the soldiers was good, the officers were full of zeal, the new rifles and cannon left nothing to be desired, and soon France would have a million and a half of men available. Available for what?

A bang from one of the logs, and sparks flew up the chimney by the hundred. Still more and more of them, till the hundreds became thousands, bravely rushing like soldiers to the charge, and leaving behind them a roaring blaze, for all the world like that of a burning city. Another bang, another, and another; now the sparks were legions, and the more like soldiers in this: that they none of them returned to the ruins which they left. The old warrior's eye fastened on to the crackling wood and tried to discern in the glowing embers the outlines of some familiar city, and he saw cities enough, Chateaudun, Laon, Strasburg, and Paris—but not Berlin! A brave sport that game of war as represented on his hearth—each spark a life lost, each spar of crumbling beech-wood the shell of gutted dwellings. In the space between two logs the hearth, with its white ashes and smoldering embers, looked like a desolated valley cleared of its crops, herds, villages, and converted into a battle-field and burying-ground. How many of such plains the Marshal had seen, to-day rich and smiling with their wealth of golden corn or purple grapes; to-morrow bleached and deserted, with red mounds marking the spots where hundreds of men had been piled into a common grave. We live and grow old, and each passing generation sees another start up ready to inherit its prejudices and rancors, and to sacrifice its myriad of young souls to vain dreams. But the storied experience of ages is neglected as if it were not worth while being accepted as an heirloom, or as if humanity were subjected to an inexorable law by which every man was bound to attain wisdom at the cost of his own blood and tears and not his father's. Must it ever be so, and will the lessons of the sire never profit his children? Perhaps—but not till the day when the sire has himself laid the lessons well to heart. As the sparks grow fewer and fewer, like the stragglers of an army in rout, the Marshal's glance wistfully follows them, and he who could read that look might see a foreshadowing of France's destiny. If to the hero of Reichshoffen every fleeting spark recalls a fallen comrade, every cinder the ruin of some fair product of nature or art which war destroyed—well and good, and Sedan may not have been fought in vain. But if in that whirl of flames and sparks the old soldier beholds visions of future armies striving to accomplish what he and his men failed to do, then woe betide a country whose elders misfortune has neither instructed nor humbled; for it is in vain to talk of prosperity if the older generation sows on the track of that to come the seeds of trees which yield only death.

Another log on the fire, and this time the crackling is so mirthful and the sparks play such antics that they cannot be soldiers. They are rather like courtiers cutting capers round yonder gorgeous thing that looks so much like a crown. The Marshal smiles. Out of the fiery embers start the columns of a palace, illuminated as for a feast, and the whiffs of many-colored flame darting here and there recall the fireworks and bonfires lit in honor of some great dynastic event—a coronation, a wedding, or the birth of an heir. The sparks are having a fine time of it. They circle the crown about, skip to right and left, and are so numerous that if you tried to touch the crown with the poker they would assuredly fly slanting out of the grate and singe you from top to toe. But lo! suddenly the crown collapses, untouched, and with a rare accord these loyal sparks leap all together up the flue, leaving the thing which they so lately worshiped to take care of itself in the smoke. So it is with two or three new crowns, which shape themselves in slow succession out of the burning wood. So long as they last—sparks in plenty; when they fall in—smoke, and there is an end of the matter. The Marshal drums a tattoo on his knee, and remembers three monarchs to whom he did homage. For all three of them, too, he risked his life, believing that their fall presaged ruin to the country; but the country still flourishes—and behold another crown starts out of the fire, looking so large—so large that the Marshal thinks it would almost fit his own head There is no harm in speculating on the possibility of this just for a few minutes, until the lowermost log crumbles and makes the whole fabric fall. There is no harm in glancing at the clock either, just to see whether this particular crown will last a trifle longer than the others did. Taking one minute to represent five years, then each of the other crowns lasted rather less than twenty years; but this one—heigh! it is already gone before the Marshal's eye can roam back to the grate! The President of the Republic laughs with a slight shrug, and at this moment Gen. d'Abzac comes in and mutters something about dinner. A moment's silence, and then the Marshal says: "I have been looking at crowns and armies in the fire, D'Abzac—but they all end in smoke." "Do you think real crowns end in smoke?" inquires the Aid de Camp, dubiously. "Humph!" replies the Marshal, "I shall dare to think so if you can make me out of that fire a crown that will last as long as the fire itself." "Supposing we ordered an iron crown from the ironmonger's, wouldn't that do?" laughed the Aid de Camp. "That would get destroyed, too, in time," answered the Marshal, dreamily. "Not if we placed it between the andirons in such wise that it propped the wood without being touched by the flames." "And of what use would it be there?" "Only as an ornament." "Or as an incumbrance?" "Oh, oh, Marshal!" "Our philosophizing is getting abstruse," laughed the Marshal, rising. "I don't see the necessity of your crown, since the fire burns very well without it."

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Krasnoiarsk, dated the 30th ult., to the *Gazette de la Bourse* of St. Petersburg, states that the Swedish expedition had arrived at Yeniseisk, where it had been warmly received. Prof. Nordenskiold and his companions had thus traveled up in thirty-three days from the mouth of the Yenisi, which they had reached on the 27th of August. On the 6th inst. this intelligence was communicated by M. Latkine to a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Commerce and Industry, which learned with much interest the determination of MM. Nordenskiold, Sundstrom, and Sturberg to return to Sweden through Siberia and European Russia. It was felt that the success of the expedition had solved the problem of a communication by sea between Europe and Siberia, and was likely to insure the establishment of a regular trade. M. Latkine expressed the opinion that the success of the expedition was of as great importance to Siberia as had been to Europe the discovery of the New World.

A CHEAP WEDDING.

A fair young couple of Rutland, Vt., went last week, on their bridal tour, as far as Poultney before the ceremony. They went in search of the cheapest and most private means whereby to become one flesh. Having secured the services of a Justice the happy pair were united, and, handing the officiating gentleman ten cents, were joyfully departing when the polite Justice observed that as the bride appeared dowerless he would bestow the marriage fee upon her.

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A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS, AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

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BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

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DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS bank can collect First Dividend.
SAM L. HARRIS, Banker.
No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

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$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this amount, who is willing to invest it where will pay 100 per cent. per annum, can have position of Treasurer and Secretary in manufacturing company at fair salary. Address, with real name only, INTEGRITY, New-York Post Office.

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Attorney for Mortgagees.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.

The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston,
BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE,
LONDON, Oct. 30, 1875.

The interest and responsibility of MR. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1:30—OTHELLO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—LA DAME BLANCHE, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. Matinee at 2—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Spectacular Comedy)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Sunday Evening—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Salvotti, Mr. Levy, Mr. Arbuckle.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NEW POEM BY MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

We beg to announce that we have made arrangements with Mr. Robert Browning for the publication of a new poem from his pen. The date of its appearance in the columns of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *will shortly be announced.*

An important decision and opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States is published this morning. It determines the penalty incurred by national banks for charging or receiving a rate of interest exceeding that allowed by law. In this State it had been decided by all our courts, including the Court of Appeals, that these penalties are those prescribed by State law, and include the forfeiture of the principal and interest of the note on which the illegal interest had been charged or received. This decision is reversed by the Supreme Court in the case referred to, and it is declared that only the interest is forfeited. The decision is of such importance to so large a portion of the business community that we publish it in full. The Supreme Court could hardly have been expected to strain a law of Congress to sustain an absurd, vicious, and antiquated statute of the State, which first makes a crime of that which is essentially innocent, and then punishes the offense created by arbitrary and extravagant penalties.

"The Co-operative Credit Bank" is a concern in London which has been badly mixed up with some swindling operations in American bonds. It was the agency through which the loan of the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad was introduced to the English public, and for that transaction the London *Times* in its financial article roundly denounces it. But we fear the denunciation will not do much good. The "bank," with its high-sounding title, is a part of a machinery which has frequently been described, and by no one more clearly and concisely than by the present financial editor of the London *Times*. But the men who control this machinery cannot easily be put down, because when one trick is exposed they resort to another, and for success they rely on either the greed or the necessities of men and women with moderate means and little knowledge of the world. These furnish to financial swindlers in our own City a pretty large and constant supply of profits, and their counterparts are to be found in every financial centre of the world.

The *Nation* has made the startling discovery that the election "puts an end to the first show of an attempt to carry on the Government of the City on business principles." What kind of an attempt that has been, New-York property-owners know to their cost. KELLY and WICKHAM have organized the Department of Public Works on what the *Nation* calls "business principles," and this is how a large and respectable property-owner, Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, characterizes the results:

> "The professional burglars, thieves, and pickpockets, and all the other criminal classes who prey upon our property, do not steal the hundredth part as much from us as these officials who rule this City, and I am compelled to admit that the Mayor does not use his authority and influence to prevent these great wrongs. The Department of Public Works is fairly reeking with corruption, and the management under the present commission will make the work done by the Tweed Ring appear economical. The whole field of these public works is simply a foraging ground where the rum house politician sends his constituents until the time when they are wanted at the polls, where a ballot is put into their hands to vote this thief into some important office."

The *Nation* might have been able to feel a little more enthusiasm over the defeat of "principles" like these, had it been a little less interested in misrepresenting very obvious facts.

A novel view of the nature and influence of liquor saloons seems to be taken by some of our officers of Excise. An Excise Inspector, a part of whose duty we suppose it is to report to the Excise Commissioners facts relating to the character of applicants for licenses to sell liquor, yesterday stated to the Legislative Committee that "he thought a discharged convict from Sing Sing would be a fit person to receive a license to sell liquor. It might," he said, "reform him." This theory of qualification for licenses goes a good way toward explaining the fact that brothels, gambling hells, policy shops, and the resorts of thieves are given licenses in our City. They are evidently regarded by the officials as reformatory institutions, and the object is to bring their influence to bear on those to whom it will do the most good. The plan does not work very well, but we ought to be thankful that the officials have explained it to us. We might otherwise have done them injustice.

Gen. WOODFORD closed the canvass in Massachusetts by a speech at Faneuil Hall, in which he used some very plain language. In defining the conditions of permanent Republican success, he declared that one of these must be "a square and honest attempt to reform the civil service of the Government." "If we are to keep our politics pure in the future," he said, "we must not make it to the interest of any body of men to earn their bread and butter by controlling political conventions and doing political work." And he added: "If I thought the election of ALEXANDER H. RICE to-morrow would pave the way for the control of the next National Republican Convention by the professional politicians of the party, or that that convention was to make a nomination that should perpetuate the system of official patronage in this land, I would not be upon this platform, and I would pray the defeat of your candidate in this State." This and his similar declarations were greeted with great applause. It is to Gen. WOODFORD'S credit that during his term of service in Congress he strictly adhered to the principles of the civil service reform—which had not then been formally buried, though it was quite dead. He represents, in his speech, a popular feeling which is much stronger than some of our politicians like to admit.

Our readers will find in another column a letter from Rio de Janeiro, giving some interesting information concerning the Emperor of Brazil, who will visit the Centennial next year. The Emperor, in spite of his high office and his fourteen names, is a man of a great deal of sense, and has a practical appreciation of the substantial advantages of a representative Government. There is no doubt that he will make the most of the opportunities of observation afforded him in this country, and none of our royal visitors should be more kindly welcomed.

This is the closing day of the extra meeting at Jerome Park. There are five races on the programme, of which one is a steeplechase, and another a members' race. Two of the others are handicap races, in each of which six well-matched competitors will face the starter. The fifth is a selling race, with five entries. With such brilliant prospects of good sport, it should only need tolerably fine weather to insure a large attendance at the races to-day.

WHAT THE FIGURES PROVE.

It seems hardly worth while wasting argument upon the people who explain the decreased Democratic majority in New-York State on the theory that it is all due to an alliance between Republicans and those "who live or hope to live by public plunder." JOHN KELLY, who commands an organization which is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, started the cry. The *World*, which still hopes to live—no matter how—echoed it; the *Tribune*, which is the paid organ of TILDEN and Tammany, obediently took it up, and the *Nation*, which sees in KELLY'S overthrow "an end to the first show of an attempt to carry on the Government of the City on business principles," [*sic*] joins in the chorus. When a quartet like this make up their minds to give currency to an untruth, probably the best way to answer them is to point to the worthlessness of their statements before election, as a fair test of the value of their arguments after it. While the facts are fresh in public memory, however, it may be well to give a few simple data by which the leading misrepresentation of the Kelly organs may be quickly demolished.

The latest majority by which the Democrats claim to have carried the State is 12,000. That is a reduction of 38,000 on Gov. TILDEN'S majority of last year. But, then, 12,000 Republican votes thrown away on the Prohibition candidate last year were polled for SEWARD last Tuesday. That brings down the net decrease of the Democratic majority to 26,000 votes. Of this decrease, New-York County supplies just one-half, Kings gives about 3,000 votes, Dutchess close upon 2,000, and Albany nearly 3,000. We have thus got within 5,000 votes of the decrease on the Democratic majority, without touching the districts which the Canal Ring are supposed to control. If we are asked to believe that the aid of the canal thieves gave us 3,000 votes in Erie, why did not the same influence have a similar result in Oswego? We can easily explain the accession to the Republican strength in Erie without calling in the aid of a supposititious anti-Canal-Reform vote. But the journals which insist on the uniform and powerful action of this element will be completely puzzled to account, on their own theory, for the result in Oswego.

No better key can be had to the causes which have brought about the reduction of the Democratic majority in the State than an examination of the vote on the State ticket in this City. We have heard a good deal about JOHN MORRISSEY during the last few days, as if his name were a synonym for corruption. It is hardly necessary for us to defend Mr. MORRISSEY against the organs of a party which cherished him as an honored member till he happened to quarrel with his fellow-leader on a matter about which both profess to have entertained the same opinion. When MORRISSEY was admitted to the confidence of Gov. TILDEN, and when he shared the honors of the Tammany dictatorship with JOHN KELLY, he was far more openly identified with the trade of gambling than he is to-day. KELLY, who has lately developed into a Democratic Chadband, did not quarrel with MORRISSEY because he was a "corrupter of the morals of youth." The man whom Tammany and its organs now revile was thrown out of the organization simply because he adopted the obvious and logical method of holding Tammany Hall responsible for an act which was done by its own appointees, and of which the organization professed to disapprove while sustaining the men who accomplished it. The reduction of the wages of City laborers was condemned by Tammany Hall, so that it might with one hand point to Messrs. WICKHAM and PORTER as the friends of the tax-payers, while with the other it indicated KELLY as the sympathetic patron of the laboring men.

This double-faced policy contributed to the defeat of Tammany simply by helping to show how hollow was the reform to be expected from such a quarter. As for the Morrissey influence on the State ticket, that was next to nothing. There were over 24,000 votes cast in the Fourth Senate District, and on these the Republican gain over last year amounted to just 549 votes. In one Assembly district where MORRISSEY had a majority, SEWARD polled 64 votes less than DIX did last year. While the Democratic majority has been reduced over 13,000 in this County, the Republican gain has been only 4,500 votes. That amounts to a net increase of 10 per cent. on the vote polled for Gov. DIX in 1874. Throughout seventeen of the twenty-one Assembly districts, the increase is pretty uniform, and it can readily be explained from two causes. First, respectable voters throughout the City were aroused to the importance of the local issues presented to them, and came to the polls in numbers which are almost unprecedented for an "off year." Second, the German vote, which has been of late years becoming steadily detached from Tammany Hall, has this year gone over to a considerable extent to the support of the Republican State ticket. The first statement needs no proof. Its truth is obvious to every one who has paid the slightest attention to the manifestations of public feeling. The second can be sustained by a reference to the returns. For example, two of the election districts in which the Republican gain exceeds the average of ten per cent. are the Eighth and Twelfth. In both there is a large German population, as there is also in the Sixteenth, where the gain is almost equally pronounced.

One curious feature of the returns ought not to be overlooked. This is that the disparity between the votes polled and those registered is much greater than last year. The exact figure is 2,500, and this pretty nearly corresponds with the number of votes which the Democrats have lost and which the Republicans have not gained. It is a fair assumption that these 2,500 represent people who would not vote the Tammany ticket and who dared not vote the Republican. This we take to be the element which was directly affected by the reduction of laborer's wages, but which being composed of men in the employ of City departments controlled by KELLY, would have found it as much as their places were worth to vote against his candidates. That theory at least may fairly be accepted till the Kelly organs present us with a better explanation of a somewhat remarkable fact.

JUSTICE LONG POSTPONED.

Two years ago we felt ourselves compelled to call attention to the strange incidents which were taking place in connection with the management of the Erie Railway. Facts were placed in our possession which proved that the dividends then being declared were not made out of earnings, but by some mysterious manipulation of the accounts—were, in short, fraudulent dividends. These facts came to us from sources not connected with the past or existing control of the road, nor with Wall street—though, as we said at the time, no matter from whence they had come we should have published them, for it appeared to us that they exposed a fraud which was being carried on at the expense of the stockholders and the public.

We advised people to have nothing to do with that rotten concern. Those who followed this advice have never had reason to regret it. But the operators in Erie stock were very wrath, and denounced our statements as false, and suggested that they must have come from persons who were enemies of the then managers of the road. For all that we cared very little—the only essential thing to find out was, were the statements true? They certainly were never disproved, though often contradicted. We were only sorry that we had no means of tracking out the entire conspiracy which was then in operation, but we saw enough to convince us that people not intimately versed in the "ways of the street" would do well to avoid dealing in Erie. And those who took that advice undoubtedly saved their money. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* said at the time:

> "The official report of Erie's condition, accompanied by THE TIMES' charges of gross fraud, imparts new interest to this unfortunate company's affairs. But there is an easy way of silencing those who accuse Mr. WATSON of bad faith. If the road has actually earned the amount reported, the books will show it. Let an inspection be invited, and, if it justifies Mr. WATSON'S exhibit, Erie will be benefited instead of injured by the charges."

It is needless now to say that this "inspection" was not invited, and not a single figure we had published was successfully challenged.

We recall these circumstances because an admission comes suddenly from a semi-official and unexpected quarter that our charge of "fraudulent dividends" was literally true. Sir EDWARD WATKINS came out here recently, on behalf of the English stockholders, to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Erie Road. He had the advantage of President JEWETT'S co-operation, and the affairs of the company were all disclosed to him. Sir EDWARD WATKINS made his report to the shareholders at a meeting in London on the 20th of last month, and in reading his speech we came across the following passage. It follows a description of the embarrassed and almost hopeless condition of the company:

> "The main reason why things were in that condition was that Mr. WATSON in his time declared, what he (Sir E. WATKINS) could have no hesitation in denouncing as *fraudulent dividends*. [Hear.] Dividends were paid *which ought never to have been paid*. If dividends were paid when the revenue was $250,000 too little to meet their full engagements, the increase of the debt could be readily accounted for. What Mr. WATSON had done was this: He obtained a valuation of all the stores, &c., and although the larger part of them had been debited to the capital account as standing stock of the concern, *he took credit for all as revenue.* ['Shame!'] That could only be done at the expense of the men who came after, and the bondholders and shareholders had, of course, now to consider the way in which the debt ought to be met."

This reads precisely like a quotation from these columns of September, 1873. We are now curious to know what the authorities who denounced us then for attacking an "honest management" have to say to this indictment from a gentleman who has had the books of the company laid before him? Would it not be well for the honest Directors of the period in question to vouchsafe some explanation on the subject?

We have always said that if some paper could find out the hidden mysteries of the Stock Exchange, and lay them bare to the public, it would perform a great service—but it is a work fraught with difficulty and danger. No one can attempt it without incurring suspicion. The Stockwell management of the Pacific Mail Company was a fraud, and we exposed it, and were soundly abused for it. We should do the same thing again, however, if the same facts were placed before us, and disregard the abuse. In the more recent case of the Missouri Pacific, we should have been glad to have been able to give a timely warning against an outrageous fraud, for thus many innocent persons might have been saved from ruinous losses. But we were not in possession of the facts. Now we see an attempt being made, in a most remarkable manner, to affect a judgment of the United States Supreme Court in a case pending before it connected with another railroad. Who is at the bottom of this strange proceeding? If anybody can explain this little plot, we will undertake to expose it, no matter who the authors or abettors of it may be, or what they may allege against those who bring them to punishment. Is the Supreme Court itself to be dragged into the arena of the Stock Exchange, and kicked about as a foot-ball?

A NEW DOMESTIC DANGER.

When milkmen fall out, honest people may perhaps discover the nature of that curious fluid believed to be remotely connected with the cow, and purchased by them under the ironical name of milk. The other day a Westchester milk-producer and a New-York milk-dealer engaged in a lawsuit, in the course of which they revealed a variety of interesting facts. From these can be constructed a history of the adventures of a Westchester milk-can on its way to New-York customers, which would be of much interest to the conscientious cow, could she be told what crimes are committed in her name.

Early in the morning the honest farmer carries to the railway station his well-filled milk-cans, and leaves them on the platform to await the arrival of the milk train. He does not lock the covers of the cans, for such a proceeding would be regarded by the brakemen as an insult. The experiment has been tried in former days by rude and cynical farmers, but the railroad men have vindicated their self-respect by promptly breaking the lock, and confiscating an extra share of the milk. The open cans are treated with more consideration. One of the witnesses on the trial above mentioned testified that he had seen sixteen or eighteen men opening milk-cans at the railway station on the same morning, but he admitted that, with a delicate consideration for the interests of the owner, they replaced with water the milk which they abstracted. Toll having thus been levied at the station, the milk-cans are placed on the train, and reach the City with such diminution of their contents as the number and thirst of the brakemen may render necessary. Here the cans pass into the hands of the milkman, who replenishes them as he goes his rounds with pails of water concealed beneath his wagon seat. That the customer who buys water from the milkman at the rate of ten cents a quart should occasionally find it somewhat milky is not strange. When a can has once been filled with milk, the water that may be subsequently put in it will be more or less discolored, unless the can is previously washed out with hot water. We need not blame the milkman for this. There is not the least doubt that he would prefer to sell entirely pure water, could he find a market for it.

At the trial already referred to, both parties fully agreed as to the foregoing facts. When they disagreed, it was in respect to the way in which the honest farmer adulterated his milk before delivering it to the railway company. The milkman asserted that on one occasion he left two milk-cans in his store for a few hours, and they spontaneously exploded, blowing the lids off and flooding the apartment with milk. The milkman was a man of liberal views in respect to water, but he shrank from supplying his customers with explosive milk. Doubtless he pictured to himself the misery of the unhappy mother who, having given her infant a supper of pure Westchester County milk, should be awakened in the dead of night by a sharp report, and find her exploded darling distributed about the room. Perhaps, too, he had an eye to his own safety, and did not wish to run the risk of driving about the City with a dozen gallons of milk in his cart which might explode at any moment, and blow him into that undiscovered country where milkmen will find a total deficiency of water. At any rate, he determined to draw the line at explosive milk, and he hastened to Westchester County by the early morning train to learn whether the honest farmer had adulterated his milk with nitro-glycerine, or some equally violent explosive. It turned out that the explosive actually used was "baking soda," with which the farmer had hoped to make old milk as good as new, by keeping it from turning sour. There was also reason for supposing that he had added a little sulphur to the baking powder, with the probable intention of bleaching the milk. At all events, the milk in question had a strong odor of sulphur, and the milkman, explaining that he could not conscientiously attempt to sell under the name of milk an explosive compound smelling strongly of sulphur, quarreled with the honest farmer, and eventually went to law with him.

Other milkmen may possess less prudence and less humanity. No milk consumer can be absolutely sure that his milkman may not, some unexpected morning, supply him with explosive milk. Until an infallible chemical test is discovered by which the explosive qualities of milk can be detected, or until safety-valves for children can be invented, which will "blow off" when the internal pressure of milk reaches a certain point, those who purchase pure Westchester County milk must be prepared for the worst. It is just possible that the domestic cat might be won to test the character of suspected milk, but it would be unpleasant to have one's favorite cat violently exploding in the breakfast-room, while to give milk to strange cats, who would sneak away and gently explode behind inaccessible chimneys, would serve no good purpose. Obviously the only way to secure absolute safety is to abjure Westchester County milk altogether, and to keep in the back-yard a private goat, who will show her gratitude to the hand that feeds her with old newspapers and remnants of broken china, by yielding milk which will not explode at any temperature, and which is beyond all suspicion of sulphur or chalk.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

If there was one feature more scandalous than another in the palmy days of English political corruption, it was the pension list. In England, and still more in Ireland, it was loaded with the names of men and women who had not the faintest claim to the consideration of their countrymen. When, at length, a vigorous reform took place, John Bull rushed, as is his wont, into the other extreme. The pension list was at a blow restricted to the paltry sum of £1,200 a year. That is, the Queen may each year grant sums not exceeding that amount. Among the names which appeared last year for £25 a year, or some such trifling sum, were those of Miss WAGHORN, Mrs. MUNDAY, and Mrs. RANSOM. To the present generation of Englishmen none of these names had much meaning, but to many of those who have crossed the rubicon of fifty one of them meant a great deal, for it recalled the brother of these impoverished old ladies, a man in his own line as remarkable as any which his country has produced. The time when the Prince of WALES is on his way to India seems no inappropriate one to retrace the remarkable history of the Overland Route.

Before the passage to the East Indies round the southern point of Africa was discovered, the trade between India and Europe was carried on through the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and then overland to the Mediterranean, where the merchandise was bought by the Venetians and the people of other ports. In 1835 the passage was still by sailing ship, and the voyage was as long as in the days when WARREN HASTINGS beguiled its tedium by his scandalous flirtation with Baroness IMHOFF. But in that year the possibilities of steam navigation were being actively discussed. In the meantime there was at work a spirit not less resolute than that of HASTINGS himself—THOMAS WAGHORN. WAGHORN, who came of respectable parentage, was born at Chatham in 1800, and when only seventeen years old passed his examination in navigation for a Lieutenancy in the Royal Navy, being the youngest midshipman who had ever done so. A few years later he entered the pilot service of India, and served in it till 1824. Between that time and 1827 he became convinced of the feasibility of an overland route. But in 1827, even more than to-day, an obscure and poor Lieutenant in the Indian Navy was not likely to find much attention paid to his schemes, and his efforts to stir up interest in regard to it met with little success. However, an opening for the wedge occurred in 1829, when Lord ELLENBOROUGH, then Chairman of the East India Company, commissioned him to proceed to India, through Egypt, and report upon the practicability of Red Sea navigation. On his return to England he renewed his efforts in favor of the route, but being snubbed by the East India Company, resigned the service and declared that, in spite of all, he would carry out his scheme. The company's officers declared that it was impossible, but WAGHORN within a few years having gained the favor of the Pasha of Egypt, brought his mail to England from Bombay in the unprecedentedly short period of forty-seven days.

It is melancholy to state that the pioneer in this, to England, inestimable advantage, reaped next to nothing from his labors. When he had proved that the thing could be done he was pushed aside by an influential company, under the East India Company's patronage, who gained all the benefit of his life-work. Broken down in health and pocket, he applied for a pension, and at length received £200 a year from the company and as much more from the Government, but even this had to be passed over to his creditors, and at his death he had only drawn the company's pension for eighteen months, and that from the Government for one quarter.

Such is the history of this famous line. Two years ago the Suez Canal Company did themselves honor by erecting at Suez a monument to the memory of this hardly-used discoverer. It is placed at the entrance of the canal, and the head seems to be regarding each passing ship as though marking the full execution of what it had planned. The inscription on the base is simply "*La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime au Lieutenant Waghorn.*" His life conveys a noble lesson of steadiness of aim and firmness of purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow, whose début in Boston, on Oct. 25, received due attention in these columns, will make his first appearance in this City at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening week. A series of twelve concerts, extending over three weeks, will then be entered upon, the sale of seats for these notable entertainments commencing on Wednesday morning next. That these concerts will be followed with great interest appears to us beyond a doubt, for Dr. Von Bülow is recognized, the world over, as without a superior among the representative interpreters of the piano-forte; and it will surely be felt that to have missed hearing an artist of his rank will be equivalent to having foregone a gratification not likely to be within reach twice in the same generation. The complete programmes for the three concerts to occur respectively on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of week after next, is as follows:

FIRST CONCERT.

I.—L. V. Beethoven Overture, (Opus 124.) in C. Major.
"Die Weihe des Hauses."
II.—L. V. Beethoven.
Fifth Grand Concerto. (Opus 73.) Piano and Orchestra, in E Flat.
III.—Chopin (1810-49) Soli.
(a) Nocturne, (Opus 37.) No. 2 in G.
(b) Chant Polonais. (Transcription by Liszt.)
(c) Berceuse. (Opus 57.)
(d) Valse. (Opus 42.)
IV.—Franz Liszt.
Fantaisie Hongroise. Piano and Orchestra.
Dedicated to Haus Von Bülow.

SECOND CONCERT.

1. Adolph Henselt.
Grand Concerto............For Piano and Orchestra.
(Opus 16) in F Minor.
2. L. V. Beethoven. Soli.
15 Variations......................Fugue and Finale.
On a theme from the "Sinfonia Eroica."
(Opus 35) in E Flat.
3. C. M. Von Weber, (1786-1826.)
Polonaise Brillante..................(Opus 73) in E.
Instrumentated for Piano and Orchestra by F. Liszt.

THIRD CONCERT.

1. L. V. Beethoven.
Fourth Grand Concerto....For Piano and Orchestra.
(Opus 58) in G Major.
With Cadences composed by Hans Von Bülow.
2. Soli. (a) J. S. Bach.
Prelude and Fugue....For the Organ. in A Minor.
Arranged for the piano by Liszt.
(b) F. Mendelssohn.
Prelude and Fugue..............(Opus 35) No. 1.
(c) Joachim Raff.
Prelude and Fugue........De la Suite (Opus 72.)
3. F. Liszt.
First Grand Concerto......For Piano and Orchestra.
In E Flat.

AMPHION ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

Three concerts of instrumental music are announced by the Amphion Orchestral Society, consisting of sixty-five members, and organized a year ago, with the object of cultivating and making known music of the highest order. The entertainments in question will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the first being set down for to-morrow evening week, when the andante and finale of Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, the overtures to Gounod's "Reine de Saba," and to Weber's "Freyschütz," and Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture will be interpreted. The vocalist of the night—for it is intended that one or two vocal and instrumental solos shall be part of each entertainment—is to be Miss Borie. The Amphion Society, we need but add, includes none but professional musicians of rank; its conductor is Mr. Theodore Jacoby, a musician of sterling qualities and rare industry; with such elements of success it ought to win a prominent and strong position among the representative musical organizations of the City.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The "Mighty Dollar" will be given at to-day's matinée at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this afternoon as *Iago* at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Herr Wachtel sings in "La Dame Blanche" at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

"Led Astray" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon as well as this evening.

The last matinée performance of "The Overland Route" may be witnessed at Wallack's Theatre to-day.

Matinée performances are offered to-day at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall and at Darling's Opera-house.

The Colosseum, with its fine "art spectacle," representing the siege of Paris, may now be visited every day.

Mr. G. L. Fox acts in "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime" at Booth's Theatre this afternoon, as well as this evening.

Afternoon entertainments may be attended to-day at the Olympic Theatre, the Eagle Theatre, the Third Avenue Theatre, the Theatre Comique, and the Parisian Varieties.

The Mexican Opera Bouffe Company appear in "La Grande Duchesse" at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon. To-night the French Comedy Troupe will perform "Le Gendre de Mons. Poirier."

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was this week at Buffalo.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore, this week.

Mr. James Lewis and Miss Charlotte Thompson acted in Chicago this week.

Mr. J. T. Raymond was this week at Macauley's Theatre, in St. Louis.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was this week at the Grand Opera-house in Indianapolis.

Mr. John McCullough was this week in Cincinnati at the Grand Opera-house.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe performed this week at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. J. H. McDermott was this week at the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore.

The French Opera Bouffe Troupe was last week at the Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans.

Mme. Titiens sang this week in Boston. The newspapers say that the artist achieved a "substantial and unquestionable triumph."

A Boston paper says: Last Saturday evening a small party of journalists and others enjoyed the private reading of a new drama entitled "Clarice," written by a young Boston gentleman of taste and culture. It is based on Dumas' famous story of the *Conspirators*, and takes its name from the heroine of that work. The dramatist has worked the elements of the novel into the more tangible form of the melodrama skillfully and with discriminating taste. The play completes its plan in four acts.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Cambon, the well-known Parisian scenic artist, is dead.

Mme. De Girardin's "Lady Tartuffe" is to be reproduced shortly at the Théâtre Français.

Miss Emily Soldene has reappeared at the Park Theatre—late Alexandra—in London, in "Geneviève."

The reopening of the Paris Winter Circus had taken place, the introduction of six elephants adding to the novelties of the performance.

The artists of the Théâtre-Français recently gave a farewell banquet to M. Régnier, who is retiring from his functions of General Director of the stage.

Mlle. Aimée has appeared at the Paris Variéties in Offenbach's new opera entitled "La Boulangée a des Ecus," which appears to have met with partial success only.

"Die Maccabäer," by Rubinstein, was performed at the Prague Stadttheatre, Oct. 10, with great success. The composer directed the studies and conducted the orchestra.

The long run of the "Chatte Blanche," in Paris, has at length terminated, and the dresses, scenery, &c., have been sold for 50,000 francs to a London manager, who intends to bring out the piece.

M. Faure, in consequence of his continued indisposition, was not to make his reappearance at the Paris Opera in "Don Juan." M. Lassalle, who already replaced him in "Hamlet," was to be his substitute in Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre*.

Mlle. Heilbron has signed an engagement at St. Petersburg for two months. She was to leave London on Oct. 21, and merely pass through Paris on her way to the Russian capital, where she will make her début in the rôle of *Marguerite*, in "Faust."

Mr. Joseph Hatton has dramatized his novel of *Clytie*, and it is produced this year. The English version will be played at the Ampitheatre, Liverpool, on the 29th of November, under the direction of Mr. John Coleman, who, after a provincial tour, will bring it to London.

The Monnaie at Brussels is preparing two important revivals, first the "Prophète," and next the "Pardon de Ploërmel." In the meantime Warot is obtaining a great triumph in "Faust," with Mlle. Derivis; while M. Sylva has been not less successful in "Robert le Diable."

A telegram from Madrid announces that the Italian Opera in that city opened with Verdi's "Aïda," the success of which was tremendous. Pozzoni, Fossa, and all the singers, were called before the curtain. As for Tamberlik, the enthusiasm in his case was quite out of all bounds.

Mme. Viardot has resigned her position of professor at the Conservatoire at Paris for the reason that a predominance is given to opéra comique over opera; that a number of teachers are engaged to give lessons to the same pupil, and that in a recent distribution of prizes by the jury, one of her pupils, Mlle Belgirard, was unjustly set aside.

Figaro understands that Mlle. De Reszké, now one of the stars of the Paris Grand Opera, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for Her Majesty's (the National) Opera next season, and that she will probably make her *début* as *Marguerite*, in "Faust." Mr. Mapleson has given up Miss Abbott to Mr. Gye, and the American lady will probably make her *début* during the provincial tour of the Gye-Benedict combination.

M. Charles Lecocq's new opera bouffe, "Pompon," is thus cast: *The Viceroy*, M. Milher; *Barabino*, M. Luco; *Castorini*, M. Didier; *Bastrocco*, M. Legrain; *The Podesta*, M. Vavasseur; *The Doctor Piccolo*, Mme. Matz-Ferrare; *Moretta*, Mlle. Caillot; *Béatrice*, Mlle. Porel; *Hortensia*, Mlle. Toudouze. A week after the first performance at the Paris Folies-Dramatiques, the "Pompon" will be given at the Théâtre St. Hubert, at Brussels.

The *Academy*, of Rome, furnishes some details of the unexpected death of the young composer Ehrart. He was returning with one of his friends, Signor Lambert, from a pleasure trip to Venice and Bologna. They were on their way to Florence in a railway train. Suddenly Ehrart leaned against his companion, who thought him asleep. They entered a tunnel. Feeling a rather strong pressure upon his shoulder, Lambert tried to raise his friend, but the body fell back on him. At last the train emerged from the tunnel, and Lambert, with the other travelers, found the young man was dead. Lambert succeeded in stopping the train at the first station, which was an hour's distance from the spot where the catastrophe was discovered.

A curious discovery, says *Concordia*, has been made in reference to Herr Strauss' recently produced opera of "Cagliostro." It is about to be performed in Paris, and the libretto had already been translated, when it appeared that the book was itself a translation of Scribe's "Cagliostro," set to music by Adolph Adam no less than twenty-one years ago. One would have thought that, under these circumstances, the simplest thing to do would have been to set Scribe's words to Strauss' music. But considerations of author's rights stood in the way. Scribe's heirs, if they had consented to the arrangement suggested, would certainly have charged for the use of Scribe's "words," while the heirs of Adolph Adam would probably have objected to their being sung otherwise than in connection with the music originally written to them. In any case, Strauss' "Cagliostro" is to be furnished with a new book, which, though based on the same subject as Scribe's libretto, is in no way to resemble it, except as regards the theme.

The London *Echo* says of a new historical drama called "A Crown for Love," produced at a special morning performance given at the Gaiety Theatre: "The drama was produced under the direction of Mr. Ryder and Miss Evelyn, and is of the regular old-fashioned, historical type; blank verse, speeches on stilts, gentlemen and ladies, in trunk hose on the one part, and coifs and kirtles on the other, who say, 'An' thou wilt!' 'Marry, will I!' 'Aye, lady,' &c. As an historical poem, dealing with the loves of *Anne Boleyn* and *Bluff King Hal*, the drama, though in many of its lines wanting in originality, would doubtless read very well; but as a dramatic production it lacks cohesion, and is filled with characters for whose appearance on the stage there seems no *raison d'être*. With a lady possessed of the power of a Ristori to take the part of the heroine, the piece," adds the *Echo*, "might be made a managerial, but never a dramatic, success. As it was, *Anne Boleyn* was represented by Miss Evelyn, the authoress of the drama, a lady who, though word-perfect in her part, was so wanting in physique and genuine artistic power that the most pathetic parts of the play only excited the laughter of the audience."

Mr. Burnand's "Proof Positive," just played at the London Opera Comique, has caused general disappointment. Some of the newspapers speak kindly of Mr. George Clarke, who made his London début in "Proof Positive," but the *Daily Telegraph* is less indulgent than some of its contemporaries. After referring to the play, the critic of that journal says: "The want of human interest tells its tale, of course, on the acting, although all the company work earnestly and well. Acting is never so good as when there are strong passions to express and heart interest to convey. On this account it is difficult to decide upon the merit of Mr. George Clarke, a young American actor, who received the most pleasant welcome from a generous audience. It is impossible to say if he can make love or express sentiment when there was no love to make and no true sentiment to show. Mr. Clarke appears to be an easy actor, and to possess some humor, but there is one character in which we are convinced, for obvious reasons, he could never appear to any advantage, and that is, an English gentleman. We cannot at all sympathize with Mr. Clarke's views of refined light comedy, and he jars against all our accepted notions of grace and charm."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT.

Mr. William Tilden Blodgett, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of this City, died at his residence, No. 9 West Ninth street, on Thursday, the 4th inst., in the fifty-second year of his age. He was born in the western part of New-York, and came to this City in the year 1838. His first experience in business life was in the capacity of clerk in the old commission-house of Messrs. Daws & Casey. He continued there until two years afterward, when he was taken into partnership by his uncle, the late William Tilden, who was engaged in the varnish manufacturing business. Mr. Blodgett's success in this occupation was very great, and he made it exceedingly profitable both to himself and his uncle. The establishment finally became one of the wealthiest and most extensive in the country. After building up for himself a large fortune in the business of a varnish manufacturer, Mr. Blodgett became interested in real estate, and purchased valuable property on Fifth avenue, in this City, and also in Newport, R. I., in which place he has spent a considerable portion of the last two years of his life. Mr. Blodgett was a cultivated admirer of art, and gathered together a large and very costly collection of oil paintings selected from among the works of both European and American artists. His collection is valued at $250,000. Among his purchases of American paintings was Church's "Heart of the Andes," for $20,000, and numerous fine specimens from Eastman Johnson, the Harts, Gifford, Huntington, and others. Among his selections from the works of European artists are De Camp's "Suicide," Gerome's "Pride of the Harem." Mr. Blodgett was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Century and Union League Clubs. To him the former is indebted for the valuable collection of paintings acquired by it a few years ago. During the last Summer Mr. Blodgett's health was very poor, and his death on Thursday last was not wholly unexpected. His funeral will take place from St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant square, on Monday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

THE PUBLISHERS' BOARD OF TRADE ASK FOR A REPEAL OF THE POSTAL LAW OF LAST SESSION—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL TO RECOMMEND ITS REPEAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Postmaster General Jewell has received resolutions of the Publishers' Board of Trade, forwarded with a letter from D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., and Sheldon & Co., favoring a repeal of the law of last session doubling the rate of postage on books, &c., and asking his influence to secure it. In reply to the person who handed him the communication, the Postmaster General said that the proposition of the resolutions to return to the former rate of postage on books and transient printed matter of the third class was heartily approved by him, and he should earnestly urge the desired change to be made as speedily as possible. There is no doubt that Mr. Jewell will make a strong recommendation upon this subject, and there is reason to expect that Congress will correct that unlucky piece of legislation before the holiday adjournment, so that the old rates of one cent for two ounces may go into effect on the 1st of January.

THE DISTRICT GRAND JURY.

ITS VALIDITY MAINTAINED IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—THE CASES THAT DEPEND UPON IT TO PROCEED PROMPTLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Criminal Court has been engaged to-day in trying a point raised against the legality of the impaneling of the Grand Jury of the District. The trial was on the plea that one of the grand jurors, W. D. Wise, was over sixty-five years old, which would render him ineligible. The jury rendered a verdict late to-night that Wise would not be sixty-five till next June. This verdict sustains the validity of the indictments against the parties connected with the Treasury robbery, the "bogus Edes" case, the Sugg Fort swindlers, the Witkowski fraudulent claimants, and the case of young Fisher, charged with theft of court records. The defense is thus beaten in their first line of intrenchment, and the large number of accused persons will have to stand trial. Judge McArthur announced to-day, very positively, his determination not to be deterred from prompt administration of the District criminal law.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE FROLIC AT BRIDGETOWN BARBADOS—COURTESY OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES—RECENT ORDERS AND CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The United States steamer Frolic, eight guns, arrived at Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct. 21, in nine days from Bermuda, where she met with an anticipated hurricane. Before its arrival the Frolic was safely moored at the Government dock-yard with chains, cables, and heavy hawsers, every facility being given by the British naval officers. Every courtesy was shown to the officers of the Frolic. The Frolic is bound for Montevideo. Her officers are: Lieut. W. C. Gibson, commanding; Lieut. J. J. Yates, Executive; Lieut. C. H. West, Navigator; J. V. B. Bleecker, S. C. Paine, Lieutenants; G. I. Dyer, Master; W. D. Smith, Engineer; C. L. Cassin, Surgeon; F. H. Clark, Paymaster; J. S. K. Reeves, Engineer; C. H. Amsden, C. A. Corbin, E. D. Bostick, midshipmen; J. G. Foster, Gunner. All well.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton is ordered to duty on board the Minnesota; Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton to Philadelphia, by the 15th inst., for special duty connected with the Centennial; Commander D. B. Harmony to examination for promotion; Master G. C. G. Bowman to examination for promotion; Assistant Engineer W. P. Platt to duty at the naval station, Key West, Fla., by the 1st of December.

Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke reports his arrival home, having been detached from the Yantic, Asiatic Station, on the 10th of September last, and ordered to settle accounts. Leave of absence has been granted to Prof. Lucien Newcomb, stationed at the Naval Observatory, during the month of November, 1875. The leave of absence of Lieut. Charles A. Black has been extended until the 6th of December next.

Lieut. Col. Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, is transferred from head-quarters Department of the Missouri to head-quarters Department of the Platte; Major Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, from head-quarters Department of Dakota to head-quarters Department of the Missouri, and Major George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General, from head-quarters Department of the Platte to head-quarters Department of Dakota. Col. D. B. Sacket, Inspector General, is detailed to inspect certain subsistence stores on hand at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, is responsible.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

DECISIONS OF THE UMPIRE OF THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—M. Bartholdi, the umpire of the American and Spanish Claims Commission for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Spain "for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property on the Island of Cuba since the commencement of the present insurrection," has returned the following cases submitted to him by the arbitrators, with his decision and awards thereon:

Joaquin G. De Angerica.—The Spanish authorities were duly notified of the American citizenship of the claimant six months before levying an embargo upon his property, and have acknowledged his innocence of any complicity in the insurrection. The property was taken in 1869, and not restored to him before the years 1873 and 1874. The Spanish authorities are liable for the unjust detention of it, and for the injury it sustained while in their possession. The umpire awards the sum of $748,180, with interest from the date of the decision until paid, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Pedro S. Isioliere.—No damages can be awarded the claimant for injuries he received in a private quarrel. The proofs do not show that he was guilty of any offense, or that there was sufficient power for arresting him. He was entitled to a trial before a competent tribunal, and was released from imprisonment only after a detention of sixteen days, by the exertions of the Consul General of the United States in Cuba. Three thousand dollars damages, with 6 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1870, to the day of payment are awarded.

The case of Francisco C. Yzgmiero was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The case of Jose M. De Ortega was dismissed, as the proofs show that the claimant, who was of foreign birth, had not complied with the requirements of the naturalization laws.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered: Case No. 422, to Elizabeth L. Potter, Administratrix, &c., $1,750. Case No. 423, to Elizabeth W. Lewis, Executrix, $823 66. Case No. 425, in the matter of the ship T. B. Wales, in favor of T. B. Wales, $4,020 54; to Nathaniel H. Emmons, $5,679 05; to George W. Wales, $8,217 56. Case No. 426, T. B. Wales & Co.; petition dismissed. Case No. 433, to Edgar Lincoln, $2,719 41. Case No. 609, to Samuel Stevens et al., $1,355 63. Case No. 945, to John Smith Farlon and H. Woodford, $361 97. Case No. 434, to John M. Cavarly, $2,812 50. Case No. 436, to Isaac S. Watterman et al., $21,650. Case No. 1,167, to William D. Munday, $1,150, with interest, in all cases, from date of loss.

The calendar was resumed at case No. 437, and the following cases being ready for trial were submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel, Frank H. Hackett appearing in all the cases for the United States: No. 437, Peter Plumb, for loss of personal effects; Shellabarger & Wilson for complainant. No. 239, Arthur Ross, for loss of personal effects; C. C. Beaman, Jr., for complainant. No. 533, Nehemiah P. Mann et al.; No. 566, George Cogswell; No. 1,186, Charles L. Colby; No. 1,187, Hannah C. Dunbar, Administratrix; No. 1,188, James S. McLellan; No. 1,189, Grace Bolson, Administratrix; No. 1,190, Lorenzo Morrett, Executor; No. 1,191, Harvey Scudder, and No. 1,192, Gardner Colby. These claims represented the claims connected with the capture and destruction of the ship Commonwealth; Edwin H. Abbott, of Boston, William W. Crapo, of New-Bedford, and C. C. Beaman, Jr., of New-York, appeared for the claimants.

Adjourned until Monday.

REV. DR. STORRS.

It is reported upon what is believed to be good authority that there is a prospect that this distinguished gentleman will accept the call which he has recently received from the Brick Presbyterian Church in this City. Great as would be the loss to Brooklyn and to the church which has grown up under Dr. Storrs' fostering care, and which has so long enjoyed the charm of his ministry, we cannot but think that it is a source of great congratulation that Dr. Storrs shall identify the future years of his life with the larger interests of the City of New-York.

The church to which he has been called has, since the beginning of the century, occupied a position in the Presbyterian body second to none, and under the leadership of a gentleman of the great gifts of Dr. Storrs, who has been aptly called the modern Chrysostom, it cannot fail to increase in numbers and usefulness, and to occupy in the future a still more conspicuous position than in the past. If Dr. Storrs should come to New-York he would, however, occupy a field which would not be limited by the membership of his own congregation. The pulpit gifts of such a man belong to no special or particular or limited locality. The country at large has an interest in them and a claim to be brought within their reach.

The Brick Church stands in a prominent position on the leading thoroughfare of the City of New-York. New-Yorkers justly believe that their Fifth avenue is unsurpassed by any street or avenue of any city of the world, and on the best part of the avenue, midway between the hotels which centre around Union and Madison squares and the new hotels being built toward the Central Park, on the crest of Murray Hill, the Brick Church has its site; so that if Dr. Storrs were to preach there, not only would there be the opportunity to listen to him on the part of the residents of the whole upper part of the City, but strangers from all parts of the land would gladly avail of their temporary sojourn in New-York to hear one whose earnestness and fervor, whose Christian zeal and great intellectual power have already given him so world-wide a fame.

It is a circumstance worth being mentioned that the late lamented Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., the father of the Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, was a classmate of the late Rev. Dr. Spring as students of the first class which graduated from Andover Theological Seminary. Dr. Spring was present when Dr. Storrs himself graduated as a theological student, and was so impressed by his performance at that time as to express the wish that he should ultimately become his colleague.

Matters move rapidly in these days of progress. The present Brick Church was built about twenty years ago at a large outlay, the money being mainly furnished from the sale at what was then regarded as a high price of the old church property constituting the block on the front of which stands the office of this paper. Should Dr. Storrs become its Pastor the present edifice, large as it is, would be insufficient to accommodate the numbers who would desire to listen to his preaching, and changes would become necessary which it is stated have already been considered by the church.

We repeat the hope that Dr. Storrs may transfer himself to this side of the East River, and we predict for him a cordial welcome and many years of successful ministry.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON—THE POOL-SELLING ON THE SEVERAL EVENTS.

The extra Autumn meeting of the American Jockey Club will be brought to a close to-day, and there is a bright prospect for an exceptional day's sport, as the fields of horses in each of the five races on the programme are sufficiently numerous to make them very interesting. The sport is to commence with a selling sweepstakes of $15 each for all ages, with $400 added, of which $100 goes to the second horse—the winner to be sold at auction—three-quarters of a mile. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 are to carry 7 pounds extra, and if entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; if for $500, 7 pounds; and if for $300, 12 pounds. There are five entries, including A. Taylor's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, 95 pounds; W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal, 105 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, 95 pounds, and D. McDaniel & Co's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, 93 pounds, and br. f. Josie B., by Asteroid, 4 years, 104 pounds. The second race is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $750 added, of which $200 goes to the second horse, one mile and three-quarters, and for this six horses are engaged, viz.: George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, with 108 pounds; Allen Atchison's ch. g. Weatherby, 3 years, 95 pounds; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, aged, 120 pounds; J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Leiaps, 3 years, 86 pounds, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Madge, 4 years, 103 pounds, and ch. c. Joe Cerns, 3 years, 97 pounds. With these weights the race bids fair to be closely contested, and although Rhadamanthus was the favorite last night, the other horses were well backed. The third race will be the Members' Cup—a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, of which $125 goes to the second horse; members of the club to ride; one mile. The four horses entered are Survivor, 5 years, 150 pounds; Shylock, aged 158 pounds; Big Sandy, 3 years, 135 pounds, and Nettie B., formerly Vernago, 3 years, 137 pounds. No pools were sold on this race as the names of the riders could not be ascertained last night. If Shylock starts, however, it is probable that his owner, Mr. Lawrence, will ride him, and Mr. Belmont Purdy will also name a mount. The fourth contest will be another free handicap for all ages, of $20 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, of which $125 to the second horse; one mile. Seven are engaged in this, and they are: Rhadamanthus, who is burdened with 112 pounds; Weatherby, 96 pounds; Leander, 97 pounds; Egypt, 102 pounds; Arcturus, 94 pounds; Madge, 108 pounds, and Willie Burke, 92 pounds. The day's entertainment will terminate with a handicap steeplechase for all ages, over the usual course, and the four entries are: Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 175 pounds; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Resolute, 5 years, 140 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. f. Osage, 4 years, 136 pounds, and William Smith's ch. g. Box, 4 years, 118 pounds.

The several pool-rooms last night were as crowded as usual, and the average of the pools at the Jockey Club Subscription-room, the Turf Exchange, Johnson's, and Thomas' was as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Leander	$36	$22	$25
Arcturus	30	16	18
Mattie W. Josie B.	25	30	30
Vanderbilt	5	7	7
Total	$96	$75	$80

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Rhadamanthus	$105	$75	$70
Madge, Joe Cerns,	64	48	46
Weatherby	45	25	26
Shylock	37	22	21
Leiaps	27	21	20
Total	$278	$191	$183

MILE DASH.

Rhadamanthus	$30	$55
Madge, Willie Burke,	37	56
Weatherby	16	22
Leander	19	30
Egypt	17	23
Arcturus	17	32
Total	$136	$218

STEEPLECHASE.

Diavolo	$25	$46	$44
Resolute	17	28	42
Osage	21	55	50
Box	16	22	16
Total	$179	$149	$152

The racing will commence promptly at 1 o'clock, and special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M. and 12:10 P. M.

NEW STYLES OF LADIES' DRESSES.

Messrs. Rodgers & Orr Brothers, formerly of No. 183 Eighth avenue, have enlarged their establishment to three times its original size, and have just opened their sales-rooms, covering the two first floors of Nos. 183, 185, and 187 Eighth avenue. They have opened with a stock almost entirely new, embracing all kinds of ladies' furnishing goods, housekeeping goods, and an endless variety of ladies' notions, all of which are conveniently displayed upon the ground floor. The additional department of ladies' ready-made clothing is quartered upon the second floor, and comprises full lines of cloaks, mantles, dresses, and suits, at prices varying from $5 to $500, including a number of articles of European importation. The handsomest suit in the room, and the one that claims admiration at first sight, is a tea-colored silk, with diced velvet overskirt, forming a demi-train, with basque of diced velvet with silk sleeves. A young lady's dress of blue silk, with silk velvet front and shirred velvet flounces, is very pretty. The skirt is trimmed with velvet, and the back is slashed with velvet revers. The basque front is silk, with lapels of velvet. A camel's hair dress for shopping and morning calls is one of the tastiest garments of its kind.

THE ROMANCE OF ERIE.

From the Boston Post.

Another chapter is being added to the somewhat sensational history of the Erie Road, though it seems to deepen the plot rather than clear away mysteries that have already gathered about it. It has been a tale of two cities, New-York and London, and it is so now more than ever, though the scene of present action and excitement is laid in the former. The President's report and the Directors' account are sufficiently assuring. They exhibit an excess of $2,692,763 earnings over expenses, and after paying from that all the charges involved in interest, mortgages, &c., there is still standing an absolute surplus of $692,763, or more perhaps, with which they declare a six months' dividend of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock and one per cent. on the common stock. This is the Directors' figuring, but it has the approval of President Watson and must be accepted as official. Except THE NEW-YORK TIMES, none of the City press seem disposed to quarrel with the report, but the fury of that journal's indignation and the violence of its charges are startling enough to seriously damage public confidence in the road's stability, whether its statements are true or false. It denounces the declaration of a dividend as a fraud, because it has not sufficient surplus to satisfy it, and virtually accuses the President and the Directors of aiding and abetting it to cover up impending bankruptcy and assist Mr. Watson in his mission of negotiating a further loan in Europe, where he has now gone. These are grave charges to bring against men who occupy the positions they do, because the stockholders turned to them with confidence at a time when they supposed their interests to be in peril, and THE TIMES alone has to bear the responsibility, so far as specifications are made.

As to the road's present prosperity or its prospects, probably few outside its immediate management can make an intelligent statement. Its stock has always been speculative, and has fallen into the hands of men who bought to sell again at gains or losses, as fortune might favor them or their fears control, rather than the men who sought permanent investments with uniform dividends, and the slightest possible fluctuation in the market. The man of moderate means would therefore naturally avoid the stock, and it has mainly been manipulated by capitalists. It has been independent of financial measurements, and has always held a separate place among Wall street operators. But all this will not account for the desperate extremity which, on the authority of THE TIMES, the company is hiding behind a cheerful exterior, and probably we shall have to wait still longer if knowledge is desired. If the road is becoming poor property very fast, and if its credit is waning proportionately, THE TIMES should not lay its whip exclusively about the men who are doing what they can to stay its progress toward ruin. It should turn back the leaves of history only a few chapters, and inform us how much good it did for the American Minister at Madrid to hasten with the President's permit to storm and capture the Directory, and carry out other transactions not set down in his diplomatic instructions. The results of that episode have not assisted Erie credit much, whatever its other irregularities may have done.

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Almost all that it is necessary to say, in order to give an idea of the manner in which this establishment is kept, is to say that it is controlled and personally managed by two members of that family famed for their skill and success in hotel keeping—the Lelands; the gentlemen being respectively Lewis and George S. Leland. The house is pleasantly located on Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, and is elegantly and tastefully furnished. With regard to the *menu*, the reputation of the Lelands will amply testify as to its luxurious and abundant qualities. The Sturtevant is kept on both the American and European plans, the prices for the former being from three and a half to four dollars a day; while upon the European plan rooms are rented at from one dollar per day and upward, meals being charged for at reasonable, stated prices, *à la carte*. To sum up briefly, it may be said that no more lively or entertaining house to stop at could be found; everything is done that could possibly conduce to the comfort of the guests, and with good fare and polite attention, nothing more could be desired. As an evidence of the enterprise of the proprietors, we may mention in this connection that during the hours of dinner a most excellent orchestra discourses eloquent strains of music, thus, as it were, furnishing food for the soul as well as the body. This is the only instance of this enterprise in the City, and deserves so to be recorded.—*Chicago Times.*

A SLIGHT EXPOSURE IN BAD WEATHER, when the system is out of order, often brings on a stubborn cold; the attending cough irritates the lungs, and if not promptly treated, frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with colds should resort at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which soon loosens and eradicates coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.—*Advertisement.*

IRISH WHISKIES.—Kinahan's L. L., Jamison's, (very old,) Bagot's, Wise's, Mehan's Dunville, imported in wood or glass; also, fine Scotch Whiskies ditto, including some imported in 1853 and 1857. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Direct United States Cable Company, Limited.
This company's cable is open for business.
Tariff from New-York to Great Britain and Ireland,
75 cents, gold, per word.
C. G. WARD, Superintendent.
No. 16 Broad st., Nov. 6, 1875.

Dandruff, Dandruff, Dandruff.—Dry, moist, or scaly. All eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, fading, and prematurely gray hair, untimely wrinkles, unnatural redness of the nose; also moth patches, freckles, blackheads, and pimply eruptions, moles, wens, and other disfiguring excrescences, without cutting or leaving scars, are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Address Lock Box No. 5,246.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists. *It is a famous remedy.*

Some of the Greatest Curiosities at the fair of the American Institute, are the "big stories" told by the fellows who appropriated 11 reasons and 600 names from the pamphlet of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM, No. 571 Broadway, to their circular. Comment is unnecessary.

The Glory of Woman
Is a fine set of teeth as well as a fine head of hair. How the enamel glistens after a good brushing with fragrant SOZODONT! Nothing destructive to the teeth can exist on the surface or at the roots, if this vegetable antidote to corrosion is duly applied.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat of Extra quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water
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MARRIED.

BRANT—PAULDING.—At the residence of the bride, Nov. 1, 1875, by Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., Lieut. LOUIS PHILIP BRANT, United States Army, to GRACE, daughter of the late Philip R. Paulding.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CLARK—AVERELL.—Nov. 4, at St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, by Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, assisted by Rev. Dr. Peters and Rev. Mr. Morrison, GEORGE CRAWFORD CLARK, of New-York, to HARRIET SEYMOUR, only daughter of James G. Averell, Esq., of Ogdensburg.

FOSTER—DUNCAN.—On Thursday, 4th November, 1875, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Merritt, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER and SALLIE DUNCAN ELLIOT, daughter of the late William T. H. Duncan.

HALSEY—PRICE.—At Elizabeth, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Roberts, NELLIE L., daughter of J. D. Price, Esq., to SILAS C. HALSEY, of Newark, N. J.

HARRISON—VAN VLECK.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875, by Rev. William Paxton, D. D., CHARLES CHAMPNESS HARRISON and GERTRUDE FREITAGH, eldest daughter of J. T. Van Vleck, Esq., all of this City.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

HORNE—McGEE.—Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, North Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, CHARLES E. HORNE to CARRIE L., daughter of James McGee, Esq.

POGUE—CRAWFORD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, The Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875, by Rev. D. S. Sutphen, HENRY POGUE, of Cincinnati, to MARY ISABELLA, daughter of John Crawford, Esq.

PUNDERFORD—McCOUN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Wyatt, assisted by Rev. J. M. Buckley, Mr. JAMES A. PUNDERFORD, of New-York City, to SALLIE A., daughter of Henry T. McCoun, Esq.

ST. JOHN—SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. L. Danner, MILTON H. ST. JOHN and MARY A., daughter of Samuel Seymour, Esq., all of Orange, N. J.

TORRANCE—ANTHONY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Dr. Howland, ALFRED TORRANCE to LOUISE H., daughter of the late Chas. L. Anthony.

DIED.

BLODGETT.—Thursday, Nov. 4, WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, Monday morning 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BURR.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. G. BURR, of Mystic, daughter of the late Abner and Laura Gilbert, relict of Richard Randall, of Ridgefield, Conn.

Funeral at Methodist Church, at Danbury, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 8 A. M.

☞ Danbury, Norwalk, and Mystic, (Conn.,) with Augusta Times, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

CUMMING.—At Fordham, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, of membranous croup, SARAH, second daughter of Edward and Mary E. Cumming, aged 7 years, 8 months, and 30 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 5, 1873, JOHN HARRIS, formerly of New-York, aged 69 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Thos. S. Stillman, No. 95 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

LEECH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1875, MARY ANNE LEECH, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, John Leech, No. 354 Livingston st., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

MERSEREAU.—On the 4th inst., ARMENIA J., oldest daughter of Israel P. and Armedia J. Mersereau, aged 7 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 321 West 32d st., on Saturday evening, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment at Staten Island on Sunday morning. "At rest."

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, 1875, ELEANOR LAKE, wife of James H. Morgan, and eldest daughter of Alexander McCollum, aged 20 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Clinton st., corner of Carroll, on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

RAYMOND.—Thursday evening, Nov. 4, of diphtheria, EVANGELINE, youngest daughter of William M. and Lizzie B. Raymond.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from residence of her parents, No. 130 Rodney st., Brooklyn.

SHIELDS.—At Bath, Long Island, Wednesday, Nov. 3, suddenly, DELIA, wife of George Shields.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at her late residence.

SHOTWELL.—In Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 3, suddenly, DANIEL C. SHOTWELL, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 6, from the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 12:45 P. M.

VAN DEUSEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, Mr. JOSEPH B. VAN DEUSEN, at his residence, No. 159 Wilson st., Williamsburg, in his 43d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Williamsburg, on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 5, the following sales were effected:

By Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Abel Cook, Esq., Referee, one four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 73.11 by 16 by 24.6 by 9 by 49.5, situate on East Thirty-seventh street, south side, 75 feet west of Lexington avenue, sold for $19,245 to Thomas J. McCahill, second mortgagee.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, located on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh avenue, sold for $10,500 to Philip Bolinder, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal auctions, also announced for the day, were disposed of as follows: Sale by Steele & Carter of four lots on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, adjourned to the 12th inst.; sale by P. F. Meyer of four lots on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth street, adjourned sine die; and sale by V. K. Stevenson of two plots of land, containing about eight acres each, known as Lots C and D, Hunt's Point farm, adjourned indefinitely.

William Kennelly, by order of the Department of Docks, sold seven pier and bulkhead leases, (term two years and five months each from Dec. 1,) as follows: Upper half of Pier No. 6 East River, and bulkhead between Piers Nos. 6 and 7, $2,900, to Mr. Donovan; Pier No. 7 East River, $6,150, to David Tracey; lower half of Pier No. 12 East River, and about 102 feet 6 inches of bulkhead adjoining, $4,200, to Mr. Tracey; upper half of Pier No. 18 East River, $7,001, to Mr. Guilford; bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19 East River, $255, to Mr. Hewmans; Pier foot of Seventy-ninth street East River, $410, to J. Tiedmann, and Pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street North River, $510, to Mr. Tiedmann. Pier at Twenty-third street, East River, upset price $1,500; Pier at One Hundred and Seventeenth street, East River, up-set $300, and pier at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street North River, upset $150, were withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named, at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close estate of Patrick Boylan, deceased, of one four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 80, on Second avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, and one house, with lot 20 by 82, on Avenue B, adjoining above.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 267.11 and the other 321 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 635 by 1,062.6 by 25 by 262.3 by 138.4 by 900 by 453.6 by 129.1 by 25 by 75, on Barretto avenue, west side, fronting also on Beach, Western Bay, and Coster avenues, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 50 by 100, situate on Eighth avenue, west side, known as lot No. 25 on map of village of Mount Eden, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 37th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 25x73.11x16x24.6x9x49.5	$19,245

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, West 59th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., lot 25x100.5	$10,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

42d st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5, leasehold; Elise Lansing and wife to Katharine L. Hall	$22,000
48th st., West, No. 634; Richard Watkins to Amelia Myers, leasehold	500
2d av., n. e. corner 122d st., 80x201.10, to 123d st.; Thomas Mackellar and wife to Mary J. Meagher	50,000
1st av., w. s., 51.8 ft. s. of 81st st., 25x75; William H. Johnson and wife, and others, to Sarah A. Gould	14,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 122d st., 80x201.11, to 123d st.; New-York Life Insurance Company to Thomas Mackellar	34,000
61st st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100.5; Francis Crawford and wife to Sidney E. Morse	80,000
Lexington av., e. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 49th st., 16.8x70; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to John W. Andreas	37,000
Clinton st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Madison st., 25x93.9; Henry D. Purroy, Referee, to Christian Brennemann	7,700
Main st., n. s., 250 ft. n. of Macomb av., 25x100; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Samuel M. Purdy	400
10th av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 106th st., irregular; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to George King	20,000
102d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to George King	2,000
65th st., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 120x100.5; Thomas Bruns and wife and others to Robert Morrison	103,200
Lewis st., s. e. corner of Houston st., 25x70; Frederick Ring, Jr., and wife to Herman H. Wilbers	14,500
10th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x99.7; John Neubauer and wife to Henry Wissemann	21,000
30th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 14.3x68x irregular; James Fettretch and wife to John Palmer	16,000
57th st., s. s., 59 ft. e. of 8th av., 182 ft. to Broadway, 30.6⅔x irregular; Reuben H. Cudlipp and wife to Thomas R. McMann	5,500
Boulevard, e. s., 174.8 ft. s. of 92d st., irregular, (¼ part of;) also, Bloomingdale road, n. w. corner 91st st., irregular, (¼ part of;) John D. Phillips and wife and others to Saul J. Levy	nom.
143d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., irregular; William Bradley to Mary A. Nodwell	500
63d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 75x100.5; James Earle to Darius G. Crosby	54,000
Fairmount av., s. w. s., 141x200, 24th Ward; Mary Delmage and husband to Charles Taylor	15,000
125th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; William H. Johnston and wife and others to Emma S. Hart	18,000
18th st., n. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 23.6x92, (No. 239 West 18th st.;) George L. Kingsland and wife and others to David Wilkie	5,312
Delancey st., n. s., 50.3 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 25x69.8; Thomas Morrison and wife to Nicholas Knorr	28,000
Boulevard, n. e. corner 103d st., 231.8x100.11x125x100.11 to 104th st., 133.5x203.7; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to John D. Phillips	135,000
43d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Adam Reeg and wife to Wilhelmina Suppes	8,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 72d st., 150x102.2; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to August Belmont	90,000
8th av., s. w. corner of 73d st., 150x102.2; Same to same	70,000
18th st., n. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 23.6x92; Ambrose C. Kingsland, Trustee, to David Wilkie	3,187
9th st., s. s., 402.5⅓ ft. e. of Avenue C, 24x97.6; Alfred McIntire, Referee, to John Muth	1,000
Washington st., w. s., 104 ft. n. of Charlton, 69x104; Joseph Walker and wife to John C. Spencer	20,000
Boulevard, n. e. corner of 103d st., 231.8x100.11x125x100.11, to 104th st., x133.5x203.7; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to John D. Phillips	135,000
Delancey st., n. s., 50.3 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 25x69.8; Thomas Morrison and wife to Nicholas Knorr	28,000
43d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Adam Reeg and wife to Wilhelmina Suppes	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

7th av., w. s. 49.11 ft. n. of 131st st., 25x75, 3 years, 9 months; Thomas Youre to Christopher Schnapp, per month	16
6th av., n. e. corner 53d st., 8 years and 6 months; Henry W. Hart and others to Dr. W. C. Ward	1,431
2d av., between 77th and 78th sts., store and part of basement, 3 years; Ernst Conrades to Fr. Wieler, Jr.	600
No. 382 Grand st., 5 years, May, 1875; Timothy B. McKvoy to Leopold Kalman	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

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FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 11TH ST., on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The house is five-story, brown-stone; has store on first floor, dwelling above, lot 25.9 by 100 feet.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FLORIDA—AT ST. AUGUSTINE.—TO LET, to a suitable party, a large new house, furnished; beautiful grounds, ornamental trees, and orange trees in bearing; private wharf for fishing and boating on the river, coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply to M. DANIELS, No. 9 Astor House, New-York, or at St. Augustine, of JAMES COSS, Esq.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED private residence to rent, in Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room; will be rented at very low rent to a desirable and responsible tenant. Address C., Box No. 4,868 New-York Post Office.

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TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house; complete in every department; furnace, gas, &c.; spacious grounds; near depot; terms moderate; location unsurpassed.

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; newly painted; No. 330 East 57th st.; rent very low until May. Particulars and keys with N. SCHAINWALD & CO., No. 111 West 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET—NORTH-WEST corner of Broadway and 53d st.; hard wood finish; halls lighted, cleaned, and warmed; porter furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J., until May next. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,218 New-York Post Office.

TO LET, REASONABLY.—THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 231 West 36th st., in fine order. Apply to B. V. MOISE, No. 10 University place.

$1,000.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, in good order; full width, and all improvements. Apply at No. 23 West 43d st.

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WANTED—A GOOD COUNTRY HOME, NOT OVER one and a half hours from New-York, worth about $8,000, free and clear, in exchange for a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house down town, valued at $16,000; mortgage of $7,500. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

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STOLEN BONDS, &c.

PITTSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., Nov. 3, 1875.

The following bonds, belonging to the estate of Wm. Swetland, deceased, were stolen from the vault of the First National Bank of Pittston on the night of the 2d inst., viz.:

Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, second mortgage:
Ten bonds of $1,000, Nos. 1,952 to 1,961 inclusive.
Three bonds of $500, Nos. 1,406, 1,407, 1,774.
One bond of $100, No. 1,253.
Wilkes-barre City Bonds:
Five bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 47 to 51 inclusive.
Pittston Seminary bonds:
Two bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 7 and 8.

Also, one certificate of stock of the First National Bank of Pittston, for fifty shares, in the name of B. D. Beyea.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return.

Also, $20 in bonds of the Oxford Iron and Coal Company of Oxford, N. J., deposited by them, Nos. 176 to 195 inclusive.

Also, $20,000 in bonds of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, deposited by said company, Nos. 373 to 392 inclusive.

These bonds can be of no value to the thieves, but they may be serviceable in their detection. A suitable reward will therefore be paid for their recovery or arrest of the thieves.

THEO. STRONG,
President First National Bank of Pittston.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

An informal meeting of a number of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held at our office Nov. 2. It was then decided to invite the co-operation of other bondholders in a plan for the reorganization of the road.

Bondholders wishing to take action in the matter may call on us in person or send in their names with a statement of the number of bonds they control.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st.

NEW-YORK CITY
Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.
MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For sale by
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WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL,
RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and THEODORE S. FOWLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein on the 15th day of September, 1875, Coudert Brothers, solicitors for Charles Dix, Ferdinand Himely, and George Crawford, composing the firm of Dix and Company, upon whose petition said order was granted, will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the following bonds, to wit: Fifty-two county bonds of Lee County, State of Alabama, numbered from 49 to 100 inclusively, each for one thousand dollars, and forty-eight county bonds of Chambers County, State of Alabama, numbered from 102 to 149 inclusively, each for one thousand dollars.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 20, 1875.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Solicitors for Dix & Co.,
o23-law3w8 No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD will be held at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganizing and consolidating said railroad with other roads. Printed forms of the proposed agreements, and reports of the engineer who has examined the roads, can be had at the office of LORD, DAY & LORD, as above.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT bonds Nos. 176 to 195, inclusive, of the OXFORD IRON COMPANY, New-Jersey, for $1,000 each, were stolen from the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., on the night of Nov. 2, 1875, and that the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds has been stopped.

S. T. SCRANTON & CO.

OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 3, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

$5,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in Westchester, worth three times the amount. Principals address J. TOMPKINS, No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING AT WEST FARMS, (City,) will board three horses for the Winter; good groom, warm stable; pasture for exercise; good feed and kind treatment; can be seen often by owners. Address Box No. 3,910 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE stable between 23d and 42d sts. Address, with terms to 1st May or for one year, B. F., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. A young American Protestant lady, who can teach German, French, and music, and of very refined manners, wishes to obtain a situation as nursery governess. Also situations wanted for American, English, German, Swedish cooks, house-keepers, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, and very nice girls for general house-work, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Washer and Ironer.—By a highly-respectable and well-recommended Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; a very good chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City references from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; one year's reference from last employer. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid or seamstress; good City reference. Call at 4 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to be generally useful. No. 117 East 36th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 311 7th av., near 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl to do chamber-work, waiting, or would assist in washing; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 353 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good references. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 616 2d av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as good chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 480 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as chamber-maid and assist in the laundry in a private family; best City references from present employers. Call or address No. 525 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid, waitress, and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply to Maria Turner, No. 161 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, tidy young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or would assist with waiting; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 138 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and nurse, or to wait on a lady. Call at No. 161 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist washing, or both, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 West 23d st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Waitress.—By a competent young woman, with good reference. Apply at No. 8 East 14th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good City references; is a good baker; and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-worker.—By a German Protestant woman; excellent cook and good washer and ironer; understands general house-work thoroughly; strong, active, and obliging; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, side dishes; good baker; will assist with washing; neat and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WITH GOOD City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country, or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS MANY years' reference and is a first-rate and economical cook, an excellent baker, and generally gives satisfaction to her employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family and assist in washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, game, and desserts, boning and larding; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable woman who understands her business; is honest, sober, and faithful; makes good soups, biscuits, muffins, and the like. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 57 East 61st st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game, and pastry, for private family; best of reference; boning, larding, fancy cooking, and getting up dinners. Address Cook, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; can make excellent bread and all kinds of pastry; good City references. Address M. O., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored woman, with good City references; for private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City references. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 567 9th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and desserts; five years' references. Call at 786 3d av., near 49th st., toy store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; pastry and baking; City or country; is an excellent dairy-woman; City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERMAN girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A DRESS-MAKER EXPERIENCED in cutting, fitting and trimming ladies' and children's dresses and coats, desires a few more engagements in families by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference if required. Call at or address No. 353 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the latest style; terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day; uses Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 56 4th av.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady of French Protestant family, speaking the language fluently, as nursery governess; unexceptionable references. Address Governess, Morrisania (N. Y.) Post Office.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE as governess, companion, or amanuensis; no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address L. Butler, No. 27 Washington square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT lady, age twenty, as housekeeper to a widower; good references; needs immediate employment. Call on Anne S., No. 507 6th av., two flights up, front room; don't ring.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL; not afraid of work; City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman; can do general house-work well for low wages; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman; can wash and iron, scrub and clean in a private family or boarding-house; wages moderate. Inquire for B. C., at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; City or country; references. Call at No. 427 East 14th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NICE GIRL AS kitchen-maid; has filled that situation with one of the best cooks in the country to entire satisfaction; references to that effect. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing for families, or take work home; best City reference; terms very reasonable. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE some gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., in rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress washing to do at her residence or go out by the day. Call at No. 327 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 11 East 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; will assist with chamber-work if required; good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl (Protestant) as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing thoroughly; best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day; best City references. Call or address No. 201 East 37th st. Ring bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE AND COMPETENT colored woman, with good reference, as laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 318 East 47th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR NURSE.—BY an English woman; speaks French. Address Kate, Ladies' Association, No. 18 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; will be highly recommended; no objection to the country, or would travel on reasonable terms to any part of Europe. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG woman to take care of small or grown children; understands her duties thoroughly, and can do plain sewing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, ACCUSTOMED to children, as nurse or nursery governess; a Spanish or American family going South preferred. Address E. F. P., No. 126 State st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 586 10th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet-nurse. Address No. 389 1st st., corner North 6th st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY competent to take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; five years' reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 6 West 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE; will take care of children and do sewing; City references; no objection to travel. Address Marie, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE charge of children or wait on a lady; over three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 20th st., third floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call on or address No. 558 Lexington av., ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; the most reliable reference. Apply for two days at No. 126 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT person as seamstress and light chamber-work, or nurse; speaks French; works different machines; makes all kinds of children's clothes. Address C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; can do all kinds of sewing; can operate on all sewing-machines; would assist in light chamber-work, and could attend to children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 East Washington place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; has a good knowledge of dress-making; reasonable terms; a reliable Protestant. Address F., No. 265 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN cut and fit, and would be otherwise useful; work by week or month; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, who can clean silver and carve, and who is a competent, active, and neat waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT GIRL; IS A thorough waitress; can make all kinds of salads, dressings; takes good care of silver; can furnish satisfactory City references. Call at No. 115 West 46th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat, competent, and reliable colored girl (Baltimorean) as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady, for a capable and trustworthy woman as chamber-maid or waitress, who has been several years in her service. Inquire at No. 104 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, understanding her duties thoroughly; has the very best references from former employers. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to a private boarding house; City references. Apply at 150 West 25th st.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, desires a position in any capacity; is a good penman; has had six years' business experience; good references. Address F. H. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHERE A footman is kept; five years' character. Call at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is an expert pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a highly respectable young man as thorough coachman; careful driver; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c.; can milk, do gardening, and make himself generally useful; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED man. Refers to present employer. Call at stable, No. 112 West 18th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to make himself useful; either City or country; good reference. Address D. F., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging in every respect; best of City reference. Address or call, for two days, on A. G. Tedderman, No. 332 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE A PLACE FOR MY coachman, whom it gives me pleasure to recommend; he can also refer to other parties. Address or call on A. S. Richards, No. 7 College place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; a good, careful driver; good references. Address Isaac Overhulse, No. 157 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SOBER; an excellent driver and groom; seven years in his last place; highly recommended; married, no children. Call on J. N., No. 117 West 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman and groom, (Protestant,) now disengaged; is sober, industrious, prompt, and a reliable City driver; is accustomed to the care of fine road and coach horses. Can be seen at his late employer's, Dr. E. P. Huylar, No. 77 West 3d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG MAN just arrived from Vienna, as coachman. Address Gossnitzer, No. 147 Franklin st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; UNDERSTANDS his business; good groom and driver; will be generally useful. Call at present employer's, No. 90 Chatham st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO WAIT ON A gentleman or to take care of a pair of horses; City reference. Call at No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as waiter, the wife as cook; both know their duties in every respect; wife is a good baker of bread; have the best of City reference; City or country; have no incumbrance. Address for a few days G., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at present employer's, No. 108 West 38th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his duties; has good City and country references; no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as waiter, groom, footman, or coachman; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Call on or address G. W. Q., No. 8 Jones st., Room No. 4.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH and with good City references, as first-class waiter in a private family. Call or address No. 125 West 24th st., tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAKING English, in a private family; good City references. Address Paris, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Address P., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; speaks English; three years' City reference. Address Lewis, No. 829 6th av., butcher store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG LADY WHO writes well and correctly, as general assistant in a dental office near Madison square; one who lives with her parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, ASSISTANT, Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTANT girl to look after a child three years old and to wait upon a lady; best of references required. Address L. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; one who understands sewing and is willing and obliging; Swede or Welsh preferred. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 85 Park av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER; must bring unexceptionable City references. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock at No. 350 5th av.

WANTED—CHECK BOYS.
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. C. W. Adams will preach to young men Sunday evening, the 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, after the service of song; Bible-class for young men at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon; Dr. Thomson will resume the class in Association Hall Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock; meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock; daily prayer meeting at 3:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS.—REV. Oscar Hugo preaches to-morrow evening in Harlem Congregational Church, 125th st., corner 2d av. Mr. Hugo will also deliver a free lecture next Thursday evening, Nov. 11, in West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—"The American Prince Cardinal, and Grey Nuns, and Black Jesuits."

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., near 5th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses, with reference to the missionary work of the Church in Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties, will be made by the Dean and Secretary of the Western Convocation of the Diocese of New-York and others, Bishop Potter presiding.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Storm Chorus by Mr. Edward G. Jardine, and "An Evening of Ventriloquism" by Mr. Harry Bryant, of Boston.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—The Praying Band, led by Mr. Samuel Halsted, will conduct the services. Morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. The Sunday-school will hold a "Pound Festival" on next Tuesday evening.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning: "Soul Travail for the Salvation of Men." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; revival meeting each evening during the week. All earnestly and cordially invited to attend every service.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Broome and Grand, W. P. Estes, Pastor. Special revival services will commence Sabbath, Nov. 7, and continue during the week. D. W. Price and his Praying Band will conduct the Sabbath services, at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. You are cordially invited.

AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. Church, near 9th av., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. Lodge, at 10 A. M. Love feast at 3 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 1:30 P. M. Addresses by Hon. Judge Fancher and G. Holmes Crawford, Esq. Singing by the children, and other interesting exercises.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church the Pastor, Rev. William Lloyd, will preach; morning 10:30, evening 7:30. Morning subject—"None Cast out by Jesus." Evening subject—"The Saviour Knocking at the Door." Young people's meeting, 6:30. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION AT Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M. Addresses by Hon. W. D. Hilton, of Providence, R. I., and others. Good music. All are welcome. B. B. DYER, President.

L. C. COLE, Secretary.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30. Subject, "The Mission of the Holy Ghost." At 7:30, "Godliness is profitable." Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion at morning service. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Seats free. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Subject for the evening—"A Great Work in Nineveh."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach; morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Evening service, seats free. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

AMITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH ST. and 4th av.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach on "Revivals and Religion," to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

BISHOP VAIL, OF KANSAS, WILL preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock; the musical services under the direction of Charles S. Fischer, Esq. Young men are invited.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. J. D. Adams, of Western New-York Conference. Seats free. All are invited.

BEHOLD THE DAY!—THE PASTOR OF MOUNT Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Burning Day of God; Its Time and Manner." Mal. iv.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. L. G. Barrett will commence his labors as Pastor on Sunday next, 7th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited. Sermon in the morning—"True Qualification for Christian Work."

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, OLIVER, corner Henry st.—Rev. A. F. Perry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13th and 14th sts.—Sermon on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor,

REV. C. S. HARROWER,

followed by the Holy Communion. A "Service for the People" will be held in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, at which Mr. Sankey's collection of hymns will be exclusively used.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE NEW-YORK City Mission and Tract Society will hold a public union meeting to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Tucker, and others.

L. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning services at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M. a service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture on Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Morning prayer at 9:30; litany, address, and Holy Communion at 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. James Byron Murray, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH, 83D st., near 2d av.—In consequence of the illness of the Pastor, Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are invited and cordially welcomed.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland Rector. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—10:30 A. M. sermon by the Rector; 7:30 P. M. anniversary of Home for Consumptives; sermon by Bishop Holly.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverly place, Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seats free.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. Mikels, of this City, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 7th inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 4 o'clock; service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes urgently needed.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school meeting, 7:30 evening; interesting addresses and singing. Cordial invitation to all the services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—H. M. Saunders, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 52D ST.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, "Love Your Enemies." Sunday-school, 9:30 and 2. Strangers welcome.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New-Bowery, N. Y.—Sunday-school at 2:30, with interesting addresses and singing by the children as closing exercises. Interesting religious service in the evening, in which singing by the children will form a prominent part. Evening service at 7:30. General prayer and conference meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7:30. Friends and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—SERVICE IN MEMORY of the late William D. Harris, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Port Society, will be held Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Mr. Geo. W. Lane will preside, and an address will be made by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., and by Rev. E. D. Murphy.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission-school at 2:30 P. M.

MR. CHARLES HOLT, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—"The Day of Thy Visitation." Strangers welcome.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Tucker, will preach to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Service at 10:30. Subject—"The Guilt of Suicide." Service 7:30. Subject—"Man as a Slave." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The primary class this afternoon at room. The Superintendent's class next Tuesday afternoon at 4 in Fulton Street Chapel.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE First Methodist Church in America.—A cordial welcome is extended to all strangers. The Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach both morning and evening. Communion at the close of the morning service.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "A Plea for Worldliness."

PREACHING IN OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. W. P. Estes; at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Good, of Ireland, from the home of Barbara Heck and Philip Embury, the first Methodists in America.—Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and Parents and Children's Meeting at 2 P. M. Come all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH for sale, in body of church; desirable location. Address Baker, Box No. 130 New-York *Times* Office.

REV. DR. CHAPMAN WILL PREACH AT St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Extra services Monday evening and lecture Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. JAMES THEODORE HOLLY, D. D., Bishop of Hayti, will preach the sixth anniversary sermon of the House of Rest for Consumptives in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., on Sunday evening, Nov. 7. Service at 7:30 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on Sunday night on the great scandal trial and its lessons, in the Park Congregational Church, on 7th st., near 6th av., Brooklyn. The cars of Fifth Avenue and Green-Wood, and Smith and Jay street Lines go near the church.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in the lecture-room every Monday and Wednesday evening. All cordially invited.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church (between 6th and 7th avs.) to-morrow morning and evening. Subject: "The Repentance of Peter and Judas contrasted." Service commences at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening at the Hanson Place M. E. Church. Subject—"The Conversion of Children." Congregational singing from "Book of Praise." Prof. George Stowe, leader.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st., morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "The Holy Spirit's Mission to the Church." Evening, "Salvation to the Lost." Union prayer-meetings daily at 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. J. D. HERR, OF PITTSBURG, WILL enter upon his pastoral charge in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. R. M. SOMMERVILLE WILL PREACH to-morrow (Sabbath) in Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. C. W. ADAMS WILL PREACH TO young men Sunday evening, the 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach, morning and evening, in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL be held in all the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this City, beginning with the observance of Friday, Nov. 12, as a day of fasting and prayer, with public services at 3 P. M. Upon Monday, Nov. 15, will begin a series of special religious services to be held at 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. in all the churches of this denomination.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Cook. Morning subject—"The Motive Power of Paul." Evening—"The City of God."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (Alexander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. by Rev. R. H. Bleby, Wesleyan missionary; 7:30 P. M., by Rev. A. W. Lightbourn. Revival services every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evening.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Singing school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor.—Morning topic: "The Good Man's Portion and Desire." Evening lecture on "Joshua. His Sword and Pen," being the fourth of the course. 3 P. M., Lord's Supper. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 7. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. and Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach Sunday, Nov. 7, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at the close of the morning service.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.

The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.

Other services at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Rector at 3:30 P. M.; sermon by Rev. J. W. Bonham, Head of the House of the Evangelists.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE,
Pastor.
REV. HENRY M. SANDERS
will occupy the pulpit of this church
On Sunday.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. George H. Corey. Service of song at 7:30 P. M., conducted by Mr. George S. Weeks.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF the Female Assistance Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor of this City will be held on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M., in the lecture-room of the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Committee on Supplies.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 5th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.

JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Nov. 20, 1875, for furnishing this company with 150,000 CROSS TIES, delivered on the wharf at Tacony, near Philadelphia.

Before any contract will be awarded, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be received for the whole number or any part of the above.

Specifications can be obtained at office, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Engineer of Maintenance of Way.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. NASON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry W. Nason, of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business, for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1875.

WM. J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

n6-law3w8a*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COURTENAY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the nineteenth day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John M. Courtenay, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Assignee.
o23-law3w8* No. 120 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISHOP and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, Bankrupts.—James A. Williamson, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

n6-law3w8* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISHOP and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, Bankrupts.—James Bishop, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the State house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

n6-law3w8* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS X. SCHWER, bankrupt.—Notice is given that the Assignee will sell at public auction, at No. 79 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the wines, liquors, crockery, glassware, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property lately used by said Schwer in his business as a restaurant-keeper at said No. 79 Cedar street. The property can be seen at any time upon application at the office of the undersigned.—November 6, 1875.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n6-law3w3* No. 40 Wall street.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 21st day of October A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THE CORNWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEWARK, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM SHUVE, Assignee, &c.,
o23-law3w8* No. 24 Fulton st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

my8-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-law6m8* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.

jy10-law6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.

my29-law6m8a

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

LOUISA H. SMITH, Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.
JOSEPH M. WARD,
J. E. SIMMONS,

my22-law6m8a*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24
*RUSSIA...WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..........Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 7, at noon
DAKOTA..........Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Thursday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.
GREECE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. | Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen Nov. 27, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 2

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Nov. 6 | MOSEL..........Sat., Nov. 20
SALIER..........Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND..........Nov. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR GONAIVES, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 4.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Nov. 10.
ANDES..........Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..........Nov. 27.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA..........Saturday, Nov. 6

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEERING, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA..........Nov. 4 | *KENILWORTH..........Dec. 2
OHIO..........Nov. 18 | PENNSYLVANIA..........Dec. 9
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 25 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND..........Nov. 5 | STATE OF NEVADA..........Nov. 17
VADERLAND..........Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND..........Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND..........Nov. 5 | SWITZERLAND..........Nov. 17
NEDERLAND..........Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA..........Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO..........Nov. 10 | OTHELLO..........Dec. 8
NAVARINO..........Nov. 24 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 2d...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th...10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th...7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of BELINDA BERGEN, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and MARY, his wife; Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife; Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife; John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York; Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street, in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park and the City of Brooklyn; Mary Elmira Holohan, Anthony Francis Holohan, Henry McDermott, Frank McDermott, Ann Maroney, John Maroney, Francis V. S. Oliver, as Executor of the last will and testament of James T. Holohan, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 14, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o9-law6w8* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CONRAD FINK and AUGUST NASSE, plaintiffs, against CHRISTIAN MENKE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, on $1,983 50, part thereof, and from the first day of September, 1875, on $204, balance thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1875.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Wall street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1875.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
o23-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—MIGUEL GARCIA, RAMON Garcia, and Andrew Leaman, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS DE LIZARDI, Joseph Javier Lizardi, John Doe, and Richard Roe, fictitiously designated, as their real names are unknown, partners under the firm name of F. De Lizardi & Co., defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents, ($2,215 40,) with interest from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 14, 1875.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the fifteenth day of October, 1875.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o16-law6w8.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES DOOLEY, plaintiff, against SUSAN CANTON and THOMAS M. CANTON, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on same from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September, 8, 1875. DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was, on the 8th day of October, 1875, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City of New-York.
DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o9-law6w8 No. 51 Chambers street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZA C. NICOLL, plaintiff, against JACOB A. PEARSALL, Cornelia A. B. Hudson, wife of Isaac N. Hudson, and said Isaac N. Hudson; I. F. Linthicum, Orson D. Munn, and Alfred E. Beach, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1875.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of February, 1875.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o23-law6w8.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.
Less than four quarts, 35c. per quart.
Four quarts or more, 30c. per quart.
Large quantities, 25c. per quart.
Charlotte Russe, 50c. per quart.
Small Charlotte Russe, 75c. per dozen.
Wine jelly, 50c. per quart.
Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.
J. FUSSELL & SONS,
No. 12 Bible House.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR SUPERIOR suites of rooms, with private tables can be recommended to unexceptionable houses on 5th av. at reduced prices. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON the best part of the avenue, offers second or third floor unusually low to a desirable party; house 26 by 70. For address apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—Private family offers a limited number of gentlemen and wives home comforts, in a new and elegantly furnished brown-stone house. Table and attendance first class. Prices to suit the times.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE bath, &c., with or without private table; superior home cooking; house, location, table, and appointments first-class; highest references: No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

A FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av., wishes to let rooms with private table. They are handsomely furnished and desirable in every respect. Address M. S., Box No. 134 Times Office.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front rooms, sunny exposure, in a French family for two; excellent table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen; breakfast, if required; basement room, suitable for physician; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Single room, with board, to rent to gentleman desiring a comfortable home in a family of refinement.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.—NO. 47 WEST 50TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; handsome parlor, rooms en suite and singly, with board; all home comforts; moderate prices.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS a suite of rooms just vacated to rent, with board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., NEAR GILSEY HOUSE.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite. References exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, with first-class table and appointments; also smaller sunny rooms with closets; house 28 feet wide; references.

NO. 33 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; desirable location.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished front parlor, with or without board; no other boarders; also reception, with bedroom; all conveniences.

ONE CHOICE HALL ROOM, WITH FIRE and board, second floor front; also, sunny room for two. Especially convenient for gentlemen. 36 E. 12th. References.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor; two connecting on third; with or without private table; references required. No. 23 West 26th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A LARGE room to rent, with board, three closets, hot and cold water; also, a single room; references. No. 280 4th av.

A FURNISHED FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS and bath; parties marketing for themselves can have their food prepared and served. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—This house having changed hands and been thoroughly renovated, we can offer suites of rooms, together or singly, with or without private table; references.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

A LADY RESIDING IN 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., has room for a few table boarders; best references given and required. Address H., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor, with board; party of gentlemen or family; also, room on third floor for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST Corner of 31st st.—Desirable floor, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 471 WEST 23D ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to let, with board, on parlor floor; hot and cold water, water-closet, and abundant pantry and closet room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers one suite of handsomely-furnished rooms; private table or table d'hôte. Also two fourth floor rooms. References.

NO. 26 EAST 4TH ST.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY-furnished front room, hall room on the second floor, to let, with board; also, one on the third floor.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND gentlemen, with unobjectionable board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 33 West 33d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, a large, sunny front room on second story; also a single front room, with grate, on fourth story; terms moderate; reference. Call at No. 280 4th av.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST—A suite of parlors to rent, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. M. RUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH st., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with other rooms, to families, with private table.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND two single rooms; superior board; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply. Reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST AND second floor rooms, with board; hall room on fourth floor.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY FRONT room and hall bedroom, unexpectedly vacated, to let, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER BOARD, WITH first-class accommodations; references exchanged. No. 158 West 45th st.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT THE FIRST-class house No. 36 West 31st; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly-furnished, handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room; to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF BROADWAY, NO. 162 West 44th st.—One or two single gentlemen can have their choice of furnished rooms; very reasonable rates.

NO. 19 5TH AV., CONNECTED WITH the Brevoort House by passage-way.—Furnished parlor and bedroom to rent on fourth floor; references required.

ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; locality best in the City, between Broadway and 5th av. No. 19 West 30th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT A comfortable and nicely-furnished room to a gentleman, without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice locality.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, to first-class parties; a few doors from Broadway and restaurant. No. 28 East 22d st.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms on reasonable terms.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1875,
MATINEE at 1:30 and EVENING at 8 o'clock,
LAST PERFORMANCES
of Mr. Tom Taylor's Comedy Drama of the
OVERLAND ROUTE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be produced Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.
First appearance in New-York of
MR. GEORGE HONEY,
who will assume his original character of
ECCLES,
by special arrangement made with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.....as.....HON. GEORGE D'ALROY
(as acted by him at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.)
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON.....as.....CAPT. HAWTREE
(his first appearance at this theatre.)
SAM GERRIDGE (first time)..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..........Mr. J. B. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..........Miss ADA DYAS
(as acted by her in the English theatres.)
POLLY ECCLES..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
MARQUISE DE ST. MAUER..........Mme. PONISI
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

194TH TO 201ST TIME of LED ASTRAY. Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

FRENCH PLAYS!

Messrs. GRAU and CHIZZOLA have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. SHOOK and PALMER for a series of MATINEE PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, by the company of FRENCH ARTISTES now playing at the Lyceum; upon which occasion Meilhac and Halévy's drama of FROU-FROU will be given, with its original cast as at the Lyceum, and with all the perfectness of scenery and appointments characteristic of this favorite theatre.

Sale of reserved seats for these performances will commence on Monday morning at the box office of the Union Square Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON, positively last appearance of THE MEXICAN JUVENILES, in LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. A NEW OPERA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED MEXICAN JUVENILES.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and THURSDAY MATINEE will be presented for the first time in New-York the beautiful sentimental opera,
MARINA.
Señorita CARMEN..........as..........MARINA
Between the acts Señorita SOLEDAD will sing the CAVATINAS from SONNAMBULA and TROVATORE, and little GUADALUPE will sing the beautiful Spanish song, LA PALOMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
French plays by the distinguished Parisian Company.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Nov. 6, fifth subscription night.
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER,
comedy in five acts, by Augier and Sandeau.
Next TUESDAY LES JOCRISSES DE L'AMOUR, comedy in five acts, by Th. Barrière and L. Thiboust.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, FIRST MATINEE by the Parisian Company, FROU-FROU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of the great favorites,
Mr. PAT ROONEY, GEO. S. KNIGHT,
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, MASTER MARTIN.
THE BEST COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED.
FRED. LEVANTINE, The WORRELL SISTERS,
JOHN HART, MURPHY and NORTON,
THE GREAT CARLOS, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
LAST WEEK
of
AROUND THE WORLD
IN
EIGHTY DAYS.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR MAN, wife, child, (one year old,) and nurse; front room, second floor, furnished, with all improvements; ten to twenty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; terms $20 to $25 per week. Address A. N. S., Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OF A SECOND FLOOR, with every convenience, furnished, with private table for family of three persons; must be on 5th av., between 26th and 59th sts. Address E. C., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss. | 9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander. | 8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day. | 8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd. | 8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

GREENWICH INSTITUTE, GREENWICH, CONN.—A thorough English and Classical School in a beautiful location; high, central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarding pupils; no day scholars; two vacancies. HARRY PECK, Principal.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE TO-DAY. SIXTY-THIRD TO-NIGHT.

MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE,
PARK THEATRE,
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
Broadway and 33d sts.
Mr. JOSH HART, Proprietor and Manager.
The most beautiful theatre in America.
MONDAY, NOV. 1, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Queen of English opera.
Appears in conjunction with the star troupe of the world.
RICKEY AND BARNEY, JOHN WILD,
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
BARRY KERNELL, JAMES BRADLEY,
JOHN JOLLY NASH,
Miss EDNA MARKLEY, Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN,
SCHOOLCRAFT AND COES,
Miss MARIE GORENFLO, Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS,
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, Mr. I. F. CROSSEN, &c., &c.
Braham's superb orchestra.
Four O'clock Train, Port Wine, Ambition, Songs, Sketches, &c. | Miss Julia Mathews as the "Irish Heiress."
Concluding every evening and matinee with the comic Pantomime,
BIBO AND BABETTE.
Box Office open from 9 to 4 daily.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. NO EXTRAS.
THE NEW ART SPECTACLE,
THE NEW ART SPECTACLE,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE ART MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.
THE ART MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.
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THRILLING, IMPRESSIVE, GRAND.
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MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK.
MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK.
OPEN FROM 10 TO 5:30 DAILY.
OPEN FROM 10 TO 5:30 DAILY.
Due notice will be given of the coming exhibitions.
P. S.—Bring opera or field glasses. The painting is improved by the closest scrutiny.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON'S
Series of Twelve
TALKS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE
to ladies, will be given at HALL OF DECKER BROS.' BUILDING, NO. 33 UNION SQUARE, every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, beginning MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.
SUBJECTS:
Nov. 8, "Literature before Chaucer;" Nov. 11, "Morte D'Arthur Romances;" Nov. 15, "Chaucer;" Nov. 18, "Spenser, Sidney, and Raleigh;" Nov. 22, "Pre-Shakespearean Dramatists;" Nov. 25, "Shakespeare;" Nov. 29, "English Ballads and Song Writers;" Dec. 2, "Shakespeare to Milton;" Dec. 6, "Augustan Age of English Literature;" Dec. 9, "Novelists of Eighteenth Century;" Dec. 13, "English Essayists;" Dec. 16, "Lake School of Poetry." SEASON TICKETS, $5; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, Hurd & Houghton's, and at the door.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
The finest collection of
WONDERFUL MACHINERY and ELEGANT PRODUCTS
ever exhibited in this country.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA is now assisted by

LEVY,

The world-renowned Cornet player.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
will perform on
NOV. 9, 1875, at 8 P. M., in
STEINWAY HALL,
in combination with
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
Mendelssohn's oratorio,
"ST. PAUL,"
with the assistance of eminent soloists.
Conductor, Dr. L. DAMROSCH.
Admission..........$1 00
Reserved seats on second balcony..........1 00
Reserved seats on floor and first balcony..........1 50
For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
The Siegrist Boys, the wonderful Juvenile Gymnasts; W. Henry Rice, Harry Bryant, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, GUS WILLIAMS, The Big 4, Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron; Sanford and Wilson, T. M. Hengler, Jennie Morgan, Weston Sisters, Charles Worley, Sabra Deshon, Frank Girard, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMBINATION.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART. Palace of Delight. Home of Beauty. EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Matinées at 2 o'clock. ELEGANT OLIO OF 40 STAR ARTISTS in specialty, novelty, and variety; musical gems, song, and dance. 20 lovely coryphées. 20 beautiful women. Living Tableaux. French ballets. Comic sketches. Free love contretemps. The Oneida Community.
Matinée to-day at 2 o'clock—Matinée to-day at 2 o'clock.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st. Open day and evening. First grand sparring, fencing, and athletic entertainment SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS the Kindergarten system and object teaching, and who is very successful in interesting scholars in study, desires one more pupil. Address Upton, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMÉE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—A PUPIL WHO WISHES TO ADVANCE rapidly in any part of the mathematics; also the rudiments of surveying and civil engineering taught; terms very moderate. Address MATHEMATICS, Box 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 50 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, No. 100 East 23d st.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 33d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

EDWIN BOOTH.

TO-DAY AT 1:30, OTHELLO MATINEE.
MR. BOOTH as IAGO.
TO-NIGHT AT 8, HAMLET!
MONDAY, (first time,)
RICHARD THE SECOND.
EXTRA BOOTH MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY,
LADY OF LYONS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BOOTH.
SPECIAL.
MR. BOOTH IN A NEW CHARACTER.

Mr. DALY has great pleasure in announcing that Mr. BOOTH will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, for the first time on any stage, in the character of
KING RICHARD II.,
in SHAKESPEARE'S sublime play of that name, for which the most CAREFUL and COSTLY PREPARATIONS have been made, and which will be produced with entirely new historical costumes, scenery, and music. The number of representations will be strictly limited in consequence of the approaching end of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement, which has so far been
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN ENTHUSIASM
and OVERWHELMING audiences. The nights on which RICHARD II. will be performed next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

, The sale of seats for these evenings is now progressing. The box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
GRAND SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.
Programme for
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1875.
Mme. SALVOTTI, Mr. A. SORST, Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE, Mr. F. LETSCH, THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB, A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AND GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE, "Jubel"..........Weber
GILMORE'S BAND.
2. SOLO FOR TROMBONE, "Air and variations,"
Mr. F. LETSCH.
3. FANTASIE ON GERMAN AIR..........Heinemann
4. ARIA FOR BARITONE, "Cavatina Nabucco"..........Verdi
Mr. A. SORST.
PART II.
5. SOLO FOR CORNET, Fantasie Brillante. Hartmann
Mr. J. LEVY.
6. MEDITATION, "Ave Maria"..........Gounod
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
7. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE No. 2..........Liszt
GILMORE'S BAND.
8. PART SONG, "Good Night"..........Abt
THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
PART III.
9. CORNET SOLO, Cavatina, "Il Bravo". Mercadante
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
10. QUARTET, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
11. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Swiss Air Varie". Savari
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
12. MARCH, "Schiller Festival"..........Meyerbeer
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Private boxes [illegible] four, $3.
The Garden is now kept at the comfortable temperature of seventy degrees.
Doors open at 7. Concert at 8 o'clock.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS, AT STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2,
FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG, Christmas Oratorio..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY No. 8, in F, op. 93..........Beethoven
DER DOPPELGANGER..........Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"..........Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.
Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of seats for the season is now progressing at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and No. 33 Union square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
LA DAME BLANCHE. LA DAME BLANCHE.
THEODORE WACHTEL
in his brilliant rôle of GEORGE BROWN.
MONDAY, Nov. 8—THE HUGUENOTS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—MARTHA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12—FRA DIAVOLO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; [illegible] 50 cents.
Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND

REGIMENTAL ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MONDAY, NOV. 8, 8 P. M.
INAUGURATION OF DRILL SEASON.
DRESS PARADE.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
RECEPTION.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
At the door, and of members.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.
THE SECOND MATCH FOR $1,000
Between
PROF. MILLER AND MONS. CHRISTOL
Takes place at the
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.
Box Office at 9 A. M. Monday.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 EAST 4TH ST.—SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1875, at 8 o'clock precisely, FIRST CONCERT. Mr. Felix Preusser, baritone, from the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg; Mr. Const. Wetterer, piano; full orchestra. Admission for non-members, [illegible] a member, $1 each. A. GOSPEL, Secretary.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,
LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2. Half price Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA AUTUMN RACES
AT JEROME PARK.
MONDAY, 1st November, and SATURDAY, 6th November. [illegible]
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
SATURDAY, NOV. 6.
Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot at [illegible] and 12:30 P. M., [illegible] after the races.
Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING, for ladies, gentlemen, and particularly children, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Correct instruction, best music and finest hall in New-York. Circulars there and at all principal music stores.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT NEW FRENCH AND VIENNESE SYSTEMS OF MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Drs. William and Emma Hardinge Britten, the celebrated Electric Physicians from Boston, treat every disease, however hopeless, with wonderful success. Infallible electrical diagnosis given. Try the delightful and invigorating vapor bath. 206 West 38th st.

MACHINERY.

EDSON'S STEAM GAUGE GIVES CONTINUOUS tracings on ribbon of paper, showing [illegible] of all fluctuations. [illegible] risk of explosion reduced to a minimum. [illegible] Send for circulars to E. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held in William street yesterday afternoon, Alderman Van Schaick presiding. Mr. Clinton B. Fisk, of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, which is the lessee of the Missouri Pacific, said he would be glad to know who the stockholders were, and how much stock they represented. The chair ruled the inquiry out of order. He then recognized Mr. Cowdry, whom he ruled as entitled to the floor. Mr. Fisk asked Mr. Cowdry if he would yield. Mr. Cowdry replied in the negative. He said they did not intend that the Atlantic and Pacific people should run the meeting. Stockholders alone should have a right to be heard. Mr. Fisk, in answer to the Chairman, said he owned 2,800 shares. The Chairman then stated that he owned 1,800 shares. After this display of feeling Mr. Cowdry proceeded to read a preamble and resolution. The first charged the Atlantic and Pacific Company, lessee of the Missouri Pacific Road, with having confessed inability to perform its obligations; that Receivers had been appointed; that great irregularities exist on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in placing a mortgage lien upon the railroad and property of the Missouri Pacific; that the Directors of the latter have a merely nominal interest in the road, and by their neglect have placed it in bankruptcy. The resolution was, in substance, that the Directors be requested to resign, and that the existing lease between the two companies be canceled. To this end it was recommended that a committee, consisting of A. A. Cowdry, Jacob Cromwel, Peter Marre, A. W. Shephard, George R. Ferring, F. A. Otis, and William H. Morrell, be appointed to carry out the wishes of the stockholders, and to join with St. Louis County in legal proceedings, if necessary. The document was then laid on the Chairman's desk for signature. Mr. Fisk said for one he would not sign it. Mr. S. V. White recognized the road as one of the best in the country. He said it was an evil hour when it was leased to the Atlantic and Pacific. He had no doubt it was able even now to pay the indebtedness put upon it by mismanagement. He thought that the managers had come from the West to teach Wall street an entirely new move—one that had never been attempted before. It was the first time he had ever heard of any respectable corporation having bonds and stock declare a dividend and then default upon it after it became due. The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Fisk and Mr. Buckley voting in the negative. The Chairman announced that the paper was ready for signatures. Mr. Fisk wanted to know if it wouldn't be well to request that the books be closed so that it might be known positively who owned stock. Mr. Shephard said he knew many high-toned gentlemen who own stock who were ashamed to acknowledge it. It was getting so that gentlemen were ashamed to acknowledge ownership of railroad stock. The paper was then signed by the following named persons and firms: Van Schaick & Co., 1,000 shares; Cowdry & Co., 1,000 shares; A. W. Shephard, 1,000 shares; S. V. White & Co., 2,200 shares; W. H. Morrell, 1,600 shares; R. L. Cutting & Co., 2,000 shares; J. Cromwell, 1,900 shares; David B. Van Emburgh, 1,000 shares; Campbell & Richmond, 1,000 shares; William C. Smith, 1,100 shares; S. V. White, 800 shares; George Krattmiller, 500 shares; E. Goodwin, 500 shares; Van Dyck & Williams, 300 shares; F. M. Lockwood & Co., 300 shares; J. O. Woods, 300 shares; A. Lonsdale, 200 shares. The total amount subscribed was 23,900 shares, or in all about one-third of the entire capital stock. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE OLD POST OFFICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE DESERTED BUILDING.

All the furniture of the old Post Office was sold at auction yesterday afternoon by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, of No. 74 University place. The articles disposed of consisted of old tables, desks, pigeon-holes, racks, window curtains, gas fixtures, awnings, pails, spittoons, and everything else, almost, that one could well imagine might be collected together in such a place during a quarter of a century or more. There were 143 lots on the catalogue, and the aggregated mass of broken and dilapidated material made a pile sufficiently large to load at least fifty trucks. A glance through the catalogue might perhaps give one the idea that the articles were of some value, yet the aggregate amount of the sale footed up only about $1,050. The highest price paid for any one lot was $15, and the lowest fifteen cents. The only occupant of the old premises at present is Mr. W. G. Steinmetz, the Superintendent of Repairs of United States public buildings, and the architect of the new Post Office, who on Monday last removed his head-quarters from the new building to the old, and took up his quarters in the room formerly occupied by Postmaster James, on the second floor. In reply to the question as to what the intentions of the Government were in reference to the old Post Office, the answer was given that it was not now known what would be done with it, but it was thought that a United States Mint would some day cover the ground occupied by the present structure. It was also said that the Chamber of Commerce was thinking of purchasing the property for the purpose of erecting a building there for their use. Some twenty years ago the Chamber subscribed $50,000 toward the purchase of the old church property for the use of the Government as a Post Office.

NEW-YORK GRAIN GRADES.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange have established the following grades of Spring and Winter wheat under the new grading rules:

Spring Wheat.—Extra, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, steamer, No. 4, no grade. Extra Spring wheat shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel, and composed mostly of the hard varieties of Spring wheat. No. 1 Spring wheat shall be sound, well cleaned, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 Spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 Spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel. Steamer Spring wheat shall be equal in all respects to the above grades as to quality, but in condition may be slightly soft or damp. No. 4 Spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel. No grade Spring wheat shall comprise all wheat too low in weight or otherwise unfit to pass No. 4.

Winter Wheat—Extra white, No. 1 white, No. 2 white, amber, No. 1 red, No. 2 red; No. 3 red, no grade. Extra white Winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well cleaned, and pure white. No. 1 white Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, reasonably clean, nearly pure white, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 white Winter wheat shall consist of all sound white Winter wheat unfit to grade No. 1. Amber Winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well cleaned, and pure amber. No. 1 red Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned. No. 2 red Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 red Winter wheat shall include wheat fit for warehousing; otherwise unfit to grade No. 2. No grade Winter wheat shall include all Winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3 red. Canadian wheat shall be graded in accordance with above standard, but in consequence of its being in bond must be kept separate.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green has issued his regular report of the warrants drawn upon the Treasury from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30, 1875, and also a comparative statement of the City debt. It shows that the amount of warrants drawn for various purposes, and payable from taxation, during the above period, was $31,620,506 95. The warrants drawn for public improvements and other objects, and payable from the issue of bonds, for the same time, amounted to $6,417,563 29. In addition warrants to the amount of $19,822,166 63 were drawn for the redemption of bonds which had matured, and which were a portion of the City debt. The net City debt on Oct. 30, 1875, was $127,014,698 03, as against $114,979,969 99 on Dec. 31, 1874. The increase is owing to the issue of revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes for the present year, and also of stock in pursuance of mandatory acts of the Legislature. The statement also shows that the cash balances in the Treasury and Sinking Fund are $6,766,509 38.

LIABILITY OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Elise Magnin & Co., dealers in watches, shipped a box containing $2,500 worth of those articles by Adams Express Company, for Memphis, and they were lost. The shippers sued the company to recover the value of the property, and the defense was non-liability on account of want of specific notice giving in detail the contents of the box. The case came to trial before Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, and the main point relied on by plaintiffs was that defendant's knowledge of plaintiff's custom of shipping watches by their line was sufficient notice. The jury found for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest, and a motion for a new trial, based on alleged insufficiency of evidence, was denied.

HOW A STOLEN WATCH WAS RECOVERED.

On the 26th of October Mr. Leon Decimo, of No. 12 Union street, Brooklyn, was walking through Water street at about 3:30 P. M., when a boy jostled him and succeeded in snatching from him his watch, valued at $115, and a chain valued at $50, and escaping with his booty. He reported the occurrence to the Police, and officer John Kearns, of the First Precinct, traced the pawnticket for the watch to the possession of Michael Quigley. Quigley was arraigned before Justice Duffy, and, pleading not guilty, was held for trial in $1,000 bail, which he furnished. Becoming dubious as to his chances of acquittal, Quigley, to use the words of Officer Kearns, "weakened," and said that he had received the pawn-ticket from John Sullivan, who had received it from John Shanahan, who had received the watch from Christopher Barry, who had stolen it. Shanahan, Sullivan, and Barry, who are all under twenty-one years of age, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer. Decimo paid Quigley $37 to get the watch back for him from the pawn-shop, and said yesterday that he had also lost about $40 worth of time in attending court in the case.

ANOTHER FAST MAIL TRAIN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Post Office Department has just completed an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under which a new Fast Mail train to the West, over that road, is to start from this City in the evening and run through to St. Louis. The idea of an evening Fast Mail train was first suggested by Col. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, and Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Vail is now in this City making arrangements for carrying out the plans of the department. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered to build the new postal cars and equip and run them on the terms proposed by the Government, and the same having been accepted, the train that now leaves Jersey City at 4:55 P. M. will, on and after the 1st day of December prox., start an hour later. The train will arrive at Pittsburg at 7:30 the next morning, and will reach St. Louis between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of the second day after leaving New-York. The mails will remain open at the Post Office here until 5 o'clock P. M., and the matter will be sent over to the train in mass, as the work of sorting will be performed by clerks on the cars. The evening newspapers of New-York and Philadelphia will, after this train begins to run, enjoy the same privilege as the morning papers, in being distributed throughout the West at an early hour after publication. The expense of the new train to the Government will be comparatively small.

CITY MISSIONS.

A UNION MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING—INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE SOCIETY.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society will hold a public meeting, on behalf of the City Mission, to-morrow evening, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The society is the oldest organization of its kind. In New-York City, the immediate field of its operations, it is actively engaged in seeking to carry the benefits of Christianity into the neglected quarters of the City. The work of the year is seen in the following figures: There are 30 City Missionaries employed, who have made during the year 71,097 missionary visits and calls among the poor and sick and needy; 5 mission chapels have been established in the most needy parts of the City down town; 3 churches have been organized on a union basis, the Apostles' creed being the only symbol of faith, and a simple congregational organization the only form of church government; and 5 mission Sabbath-schools have been maintained, reaching 1,500 children, mostly of the more needy classes. In the Summer the society maintains street preaching, and during the Winter various additional services are appointed, when prominent ministers of the various evangelical denominations are engaged to preach. The work of the society further embraces meetings for street girls, reading-rooms and lodging houses for friendless men, and "helping hands" for women. The ordinary receipts of the society have fallen considerably behind the expenses, and a strenuous effort is now being made to raise an amount sufficient to pay off its debt of $10,000, and carry on the work to the end of the year. The meeting to-morrow evening is in the interest of this cause, and will be addressed by Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker and others.

HON. JAMES W. HUSTED'S CONDITION.

The numerous friends of Hon. James W. Husted will be pleased to hear that he has so far recovered from the severe accident he met with last week that he is again able to get about. Though still rather weak he is progressing favorably, and thinks he will be as well and strong as ever in a week or two. At present he has to use a stick and to wear a complicated apparatus of strings and straps to enable him to walk with any degree of comfort. It seems that when first taken from under the fragments of the smashed buggy, it seemed a question whether he was alive or dead, and two hours elapsed before this rather important query could be satisfactorily answered. The injuries to the chest, added to the severe bronchial trouble from which he was suffering at the time, were of so serious a character that he was unable to leave his room till Wednesday last. He intends to take rest as much as possible between this and the opening of the legislative session, which promises hard work and plenty of it.

TWO CASES OF BIGAMY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell called up Michael Martin, aged forty-four, a Mulberry street laborer, indicted for bigamy. It appeared from the papers that on the 24th of August last Martin was married in St. James' Roman Catholic Church to a woman named Elizabeth Smith, by Rev. D. J. Corkeery. This lady subsequently discovered that she only held a second place in the affections of Martin, he being a married man at the time she consented to join her fortunes with his. It was ascertained from the records that on the 3d of April, 1869, Martin was married in St. Bernard's Church to another Elizabeth Smith, who spells her name Smythe. Mrs. Martin No. 2, thereupon had Michael arrested and indicted for bigamy. On being asked what explanation he had to give of his conduct, Martin pleaded guilty, and said that he married Miss Smith while under the influence of liquor, and was not aware that he was violating the law. Judge Sutherland sentenced the husband of the two Elizabeth Smiths to State Prison for eighteen months. Mr. Bell also disposed of another bigamy case, in which Jane Scott, *nee* Gary, a prepossessing young domestic of twenty-seven years, was the prisoner. It appeared that on the 4th of October she was married by Rev. C. S. Brown, at the Five Points Mission, to a man named August Miller, while her first husband, Scott, was still living in Columbia County, N. Y. Miller became cognizant of this fact, and had Mrs. Scott arrested for bigamy. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in State Prison.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT STILL IN DOUBT.

There appears still to be a doubt concerning the election in the Third Senatorial District. Col. James Cavanagh claims the election by 61 majority, and Mr. John C. Jacobs claims that he has been elected by about 30 majority. Last evening Mr. Jacobs, in presence of Property Clerk William H. Muldoon and Sergt. Frost, of the detective squad, examined the official return sent to Police Headquarters by the canvassers. He found that in the First District of the Twenty-third Ward the canvassers give the vote as follows: "Whole number of votes cast, 503; of which Cavanagh received 391, and Jacobs 197." This would give a total of 588 votes, whereas the total number of voters registered is 530. Mr. Jacobs claims that the return sent by telegraph to Police Head-quarters on the night of election, giving Cavanagh 291 votes in the First District of the Twenty-third Ward, was correct, and that the error is so obvious that the only course for the canvassers to pursue will be to send the return back for correction. The error, he claims, elects him by about thirty-nine majority.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

Commissioner Smith presided at the Police trials yesterday. Patrolman William J. Baird, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was arraigned, charged with having arrested a girl named Bella Jones, and having ill-used and maltreated her while conveying her to the station-house, on the morning of Sept. 2. It will be remembered that the girl committed suicide while in a cell at the station-house, and during the inquest held over her remains evidence was developed to show that Baird had used more than necessary violence in taking the girl to the station-house. The testimony given yesterday was similar in character to that taken during the inquest, and there being a large number of witnesses to examine, the trial was adjourned until this afternoon. Sergt. A. J. Thompson and Roundsman Magan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were arraigned, charged on the affidavit of Bernard Kelly, of No. 220 First avenue, with having failed to arrest some men who had assaulted him. The testimony showed that Kelly had no ground for his complaint, and the case was dismissed.

THE INTERPRETERSHIP OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when Assistant District Attorney Bell called the case of Solomon Moubelmer, in which the witnesses on both sides were Polish Israelites, it was found that Dr. Rosenthal, the court interpreter, was absent. The business of the court was, in consequence, brought to a stand-still, and Judge Sutherland stated that Dr. Rosenthal had announced his intention of resigning, in view of the decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas; which held that the Board of Supervisors had no power to appoint an interpreter of the criminal courts, and that if such official was appointed he could only claim the compensation of a court officer, at a salary of $1,200 per year. The courts had decided that the appointment of an interpreter was illegal, and under the circumstances he could do nothing but adjourn. The court then adjourned until Monday. The resignation of Dr. Rosenthal had not been received by either of the Judges of the criminal courts up to last evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will occupy their new building, No. 145 Broadway, on Monday.

The Direct Cable was reopened for business at midnight, the rate being fixed at seventy-five cents per word.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, but had no quorum, Recorder Hackett, one of the members, being absent.

We are indebted to Purser Girard, of the steam-ship Crescent City, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail-package.

During a drunken quarrel at their residence, No. 36 Spring street, last night, Louis Hoffmeister fired at his wife Annie, wounding her slightly in the face.

Rev. F. C. Morgan, accompanied by Rev. Dr. De Haas, United States Consul to Jerusalem, will sail to-day by the steamer Adriatic. He expects to remain in Palestine several months.

Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. John A. Kasson, member of Congress from Iowa, and late First Assistant to the Postmaster General, visited the Post Office building yesterday, and was escorted through the building by Postmaster James.

The creditors of W. E. Doubleday, hats and wool, of South Brooklyn, met yesterday in the office of Samuel Thompson's Sons, at Church and Duane streets, and appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the firm.

Barbara Metzger, the young German widow who, it was claimed, was unprofessionally treated by Gerardtin Wagner, a midwife, died yesterday. Mrs. Wagner was committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest by Coroner Croker.

Richard Cook, aged fifty-six, having no home, who had been employed in the oyster saloon No. 85 Thompson street, committed suicide there last night by shooting himself through the head. Cause, despondency, produced by destitution.

There is a good deal of speculation among Democratic politicians as to who will be appointed to succeed Commissioner Fitz John Porter, whose term of office will expire at the close of the year. No names have yet been mentioned for the office by the Mayor.

Edward Scully, of No. 365 Bowery; Peter Reilly, of No. 157 Avenue B, and Edward Hare, of No. 704 Avenue C, were yesterday arraigned before the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of violating the Excise law. Each prisoner was held in $100 bail to answer.

Joseph McCormack, aged thirty-five, was found, at an early hour yesterday morning, lying on the roof of a shanty at Ninety-second street and Fifth avenue in a nude state. He was suffering severely from exposure, and was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday decided to refer back the lard "corner" cases to the Lard Committee, on the ground that the forms of contract used specifically state that all disputes should be referred to that committee, whose decision should be final.

A horse owned by James Martin, of No. 213 East Fifty-ninth street, while standing in Second avenue, near Sixtieth street, yesterday afternoon, became frightened at a passing fire-engine and ran upon the sidewalk, knocking down and severely injuring Miss Annie Lee, of No. 1,170 Second avenue.

Copies of the map showing the location and approaches of the proposed bridge over Harlem River from One Hundred and Eighty-first street, were yesterday filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Register's office and office of the Department of Parks in this City.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the first of the annual course of lectures before the Association of Science and Art. Subject: "The Libraries of Europe." It will be given in the church corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, (Dr. Rogers',) on Monday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was received from District Attorney Phelps, praising the exertions of Superintendent Walling and Detective Dorsey in the Dolan case, and commending the conduct of Capts. McDonnell and Hedden, regarding the arrest of the negro murderers of the peddler Weissberg.

The contest for the position of member of Assembly from the Twenty-first District is as yet undecided. Fallon, the Tammany candidate, claims that he was elected by a majority of ten or a dozen votes, but it is probable that the official count will declare that Mr. Rufus W. Cowing was the successful candidate.

Elizabeth Donovan, a girl sixteen years of age, was yesterday before Coroner Kessler on a charge of infanticide. Eight of the ten jurors declared that she was irresponsible for the death of her child, and the other two gave an ordinary verdict to be reviewed by the Grand Jury. She was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Anton Bechtold, who was clubbed to death in his beer saloon, No. 408 West Forty-first street, on last Saturday night. His daughter Carrie identified the prisoner Frank Burns as the man who beat her father, and the jury rendered a verdict against him. He was committed to the Tombs.

The steam-ship Hindoo, the latest addition to the line of steamers between New-York and Southampton and Hull, and now lying at Pier No. 53 North River, is a fine vessel of 3,257 tons register. She is 380 feet in length, with 38 feet 6 inches beam, and is provided with two compound vertical direct-acting engines of 450 nominal horse-power. She has accommodations for 100 first and eighty second cabin passengers.

William H. Grant, Engineer of Construction, yesterday sent his resignation to the Commissioners of Public Parks. Gen. George H. Green, the Civil and Topographical Engineer, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Grant's withdrawal. Although the latter's resignation was accepted, he will be retained for the present by the Commissioners to complete the repairs at McComb's Dam, and to superintend the repaving of Third avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials here say there is no truth in the statement telegraphed from Philadelphia that arrangements have been concluded between the Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, and New-York and New-England Railroad Companies for the running of through trains between Washington and Boston. Such an arrangement has been contemplated, but it is now thought that enough through passengers cannot be obtained to make the transfer of trains by boat remunerative.

The Stock Exchange has appointed the following Centennial Committee to proceed to Philadelphia with the Bankers' Committee, Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having offered to place a special train at their service: George W. McClean, President of the Exchange; Washington R. Vermilye, R. L. Cutting, Jr., S. V. White, Jenkins Van Schaick, James M. Hartshorne, Brayton Ives, Alexander Taylor, S. W. Boocock, John H. Davis, J. E. Bouvier, C. F. Woerrishoffer, Bartholomew Shoats, John Benjamin, H. S. Wilson, E. S. Munroe, E. L. Frank, and George H. Brodhead.

BROOKLYN.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at Fort Greene yesterday afternoon, in honor of the Republican victory in the municipal election.

Next year's tax budget, without including water-taxes, will amount to $6,500,933. The budget will be ready by the 1st of December.

Col. James Cavanagh, who claims to be the Senator elect from the Third Senatorial District, was serenaded last evening by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

United States Marshal Harlowe's officers seized a whisky still at the foot of Columbia street, in the Twelfth Ward, on Thursday. The still and other utensils are valued at $1,000. No arrests were made.

Hereafter every tax-bill will have printed on the back the rate of taxation in each ward of the city. The number of the house, wherever practicable, as well as the location of the block, will also be given on the bill.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening, in the chapel of the Packer Institute, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by Edwin P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston; subject, "Joan of Arc."

STATEN ISLAND.

In order to prevent further controversy, legal or otherwise, in relation to the Yacht Club-house at Stapleton, it is now stated that the Garner Company intend to remove the building themselves to the rear of the ferry slip, and while the work is proceeding the steamer D. R. Martin will be run from the Coast Wrecking Company's dock directly to the ship at Whitehall, the new City ordinance just signed by Mayor Wickham giving the right to land there.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Martin Maloney, who was convicted of attempted larceny from the person, was sentenced to eighteen months in State Prison.

Peter Sullivan, James Short, Thomas Kelly, James Reilly, Patrick Sharon, Michael McDonald, and Christopher O'Toole, all sufferers by the boiler explosion at Bound Brook, were brought to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, yesterday, for treatment. This makes twelve of the sufferers that are now under treatment at that institution.

Frank Kinney, a resident of New-Brunswick, caused the arrest of his son on election day on a charge of illegal voting, claiming that he was not of age. The young man's mother proved that the charge was not true, and the prisoner was released.

Fannie Jackson, aged eleven years, was struck by a locomotive yesterday morning, at the Thomas street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, and received very serious injuries. She was removed to her residence in Thomas street.

A reception was tendered to Bishop Odenheimer and his wife, Thursday night, by the several guilds and unions connected with the Episcopal Church in Newark. The school-room of St. Paul's Church, in which the reception was held, was filled with all the prominent Episcopal clergymen and laymen in the city, and a large number from other cities were present. The festivities were continued until a late hour.

Margaret Clark, of Somerville, who was arrested in New-Brunswick on a charge of committing an atrocious assault and battery on Michael Wesley, a blind man with whom she lived, with intent to kill him, had an examination yesterday, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. She attacked Wesley with a heavy club, and would probably have killed him had it not been for the interference of the neighbors.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Michael Ganley, who was killed at Marlborough, returned a verdict that he came to his death from blows upon the head, inflicted with some blunt instrument in the hands of his wife Mary Ganley. When Coroner Johnson went to the house after the murder to view the body Mrs. Ganley crept up behind him and attempted to cut his throat with a razor, but a warning cry from his companion attracted his attention and he jumped away in time to save himself. The woman will be tried for murder in the first degree at the next term of court.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Haines, of the steam-ship Scythia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Senator William M. Gwin, of California, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Gore-Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Maine, and Gen. W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. T. G. Baylor and Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, and Mayor-elect Philip Becker and Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. R. H. Duell, United States Commissioner of Patents, is at the Astor House.

Gen. E. M. Lee, ex-Governor of Wyoming Territory, is stopping at the Briggs House.

BOLD ROBBERIES.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF JEWELRY STOLEN—OPERATIONS OF SNEAK THIEVES.

Reports of the following robberies were received at Police Central Office yesterday: On Thursday evening a well-dressed young man entered the jewelry store of Frederick Bernhauer, No. 1,018 Third avenue, and requested to be shown some rings, as he desired to make a purchase. Mr. Bernhauer, who was alone in the store, displayed several trays containing a number of rings. The stranger examined the rings carefully, but none of those shown appeared to suit his fancy. Mr. Bernhauer turned round for a moment to hand out some more of his stock, and as he did so the stranger seized a tray containing a number of rings, valued in all at $200, and rushed out of the store with it. On reaching the sidewalk the thief sprang into a light wagon, which was in waiting in front of the store, and was driven off by a confederate. Mr. Bernhauer followed the thief to the sidewalk, but was compelled to give up the pursuit, fearing to leave his store alone. Subsequently he reported the matter to Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and furnished a description of the thief to the Police, who are looking for him.

On Thursday evening an unknown thief called at the residence of Mr. C. Crombie, No. 104 East Twenty-third street, with a note for Mr. Crombie, to which he desired an answer. He was left standing in the hall, and when the servant returned he had disappeared, taking with him two overcoats valued at $50.

Some time between Oct. 31 and the 3d inst., the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hass, No. 233 Henry street, was entered by sneak thieves, (the occupants being absent in the country,) and robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $425.

The apartments of Leopold Rosenthal, on the first floor of No. 696 Third avenue, were entered by burglars, who forced open the door with a "jimmy" and carried off money, jewelry, and clothing amounting in value to $182.

The apartments of Bridget Maguire, at No. 318 East Forty-seventh street, were entered by sneak thieves on Thursday evening and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $117.

The residence of Mr. Michael Deveer, No. 115 Waverley place, was entered by sneak-thieves on Thursday evening, and robbed of $200 worth of wearing apparel.

Fifty pounds of leaf tobacco, valued at $50, were stolen on Tuesday evening from the cigar store of Henry Steelhouse, No. 146 Essex street.

A water-color portrait valued at $30 was stolen on Thursday from in front of James Luby's store, No. 391 Canal street.

ART SALE AT LEAVITT'S.

The sale of the works of art and personal effects of the late Pietro Vaini was continued last night at the art rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, No. 817 Broadway. The collection sold last night consisted mainly of water colors and oil paintings by Mr. Vaini, together with a few pieces by other eminent artists, including a couple of valuable etchings by Fortuny, one of which sold for $105, and the other, a very small one, for $23. There was also a small drawing by Viani, which brought $60, and a small water-color scene in Central Park, by the same artist, which sold for $45. Two of his small paintings, "Spiritual Advice" and "The Ambuscade," brought $180 and $127 50 respectively. Among the more important of Mr. Vaini's works were the following: "The Duke's Page," $625; "Lucrece," $80; "Charity," $85; "Good Friday," $55; "First Grief," $510; "After the War," $325; "False Alarm," $135; "Simplicity," $88; "The Confidants," $140; "Veronica Gibo," $450; "Study of a Man's Head," $55. Several very fine water colors by Vaini were also disposed of, at prices ranging from $15 to $120, the two finest ones being companion pieces—"Teasing" and "The Admonition"—which sold at $98 and $120 respectively. The audience was a large one, but the bidding slow. The remainder of the collection will be sold to-night.

INTERESTING SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Public exercises of an interesting character were held yesterday afternoon at Public School No. 1, corner of Concord and Adams streets, Brooklyn. During the past Summer the school-house has been enlarged by the addition of eight rooms, capable of accommodating 350 additional scholars; and yet the rooms are all full, and some of them crowded. There are on the first floor about seven hundred scholars, and on the second 600, making an aggregate registry of 1,300. The exercises yesterday consisted of singing, declamation, recitations, &c. There were present Messrs. Libby, Hurlbut, Sprague, and Forman, of the Board of Education, and Prof. Crittenden, of Packer's, and others. Semi-annual diplomas were awarded to sixty-eight pupils for punctuality in attendance and excellence of scholarship, and certificates awarded to eight young ladies who graduated in June last, Superintendent Field making the presentation speech. Remarks were made by Commissioner Libby, Prof. Crittenden, Rev. Mr. Gilder, and others.

DEER HUNTING ON LONG ISLAND.

The law prohibiting the shooting of deer in Queens and Suffolk Counties having, by one of its provisions, been suspended on the last day of October, a large party of sportsmen have this week availed themselves of the brief opportunity thus afforded to indulge in the exciting sport of deer hunting. The prohibition, having extended through several years, as a consequence, the deer have increased largely, and the hunters have had fine success. One party killed five in the pines near Suffolk Station, on Tuesday and Wednesday. A shocking accident occurred to one of the party on Thursday evening. Mr. Jesse Munson, of Babylon, sighted a buck, and dismounting from his horse, discharged both barrels at the animal. From some cause his gun burst, and the explosion tore his left hand and arm in a dreadful manner. There being no assistance at hand Mr. Munson mounted his horse and rode four miles to the station, where his wounds were dressed. It is yet uncertain whether he will lose his arm.

THE SINGER WILL CASE.

A further hearing of the testimony in the Singer will case was to have taken place yesterday before Surrogate Coffin at White Plains, but was adjourned to the 15th in consequence of the inability of counsel to attend.

THOUSANDS OF CASES Are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured piles, ulcers, burns, and other skin troubles when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

CATARRH absolutely cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. All kinds of pain or inflammation subdued instantly with PAIN PAINT. Tested free. No. 69 Chatham street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"OFF WITH his head; so much for Buckingham," or place upon it one of KNOX's graceful and elegant HATS of the Fall and Winter style. This clemency will displace cruelty. Buy your HATS at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.

Rev. W. E. Boardman,
Mrs. W. E. Boardman,
Mrs. McKnight,
Mr. Worsley,
Mrs. Taylor and maid,
A. McDonald.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Franklin and servant,
Mrs. Parker and two children,
Miss Nannie Hemsworth,
Mrs. Thomas Tilley, child, and nurse,
Mrs. John Sartain,
Miss Emily Sartain,
William Sartain,
Paul I. Sartain,
Mr. and Mrs. John Newman,
Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy and child,
Miss Mary Pomeroy,
William F. Batters,
Mrs. John Wright,
Mrs. Jessie Weber,
J. W. Colby,
Mrs. Gould,
Jules Macaigne,
Alfred Froemcke,
Mrs. Lindsay,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Howard,
Miss Kate Howard,
Mrs. S. W. Bent,
F. J. Banger,
Miss M. Mitchell,
Mrs. Ann Smith,
W. Whiting,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Spiars.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—L. Byrne, F. Urubarre, Justo Arrarna y Ganusa, Arturio Garcia Recarez, Mrs. Ysabel B. de Bates, Isidor Tobon, Tony Diuler, G. Vavona y Quesada, Juan G. Bequer.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Dr. J. S. McFarland, Lester Nelson, W. A. Wilcox, J. B. Sweeney, J. S. S. Wilmer, George Lawrence, George Warner, Charles Wallis, Henry Milnes, James Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....4:51 | Moon sets.11:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:56 | Gov. Island...1:45 | Hell Gate...3:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........................FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; Tripler, Hall, Wilmington, Del.

Ships Atmosphere, (Br.,) Costello, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Livingstone, (Br.,) Crosby, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigan, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Anna, (Aust.,) Vidulich, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Vesta, (Norw.,) Grundé, Londonderry, C. Tobias & Co.; Risveglio, (Ital.,) DeLimon, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emilia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Cardiff, A. P. Agresta.

Schrs. Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; John G. Wright, Scull, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Ellen M. Stover, Wade, Pensacola.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 30, lat. 44, lon. 47 20, passed a quantity of wreckage, including a large number of blocks, timber, and top-mast, with white mast-head; 31st, lat. 42 53, lon. 51 50, bark Vaills, bound E.; Nov. 2, lat. 42, lon. 60 40, a German steam-ship, showing commercial code, A B C D, bound W.; 3d, lat. 41, lon. 65, signaled a steam-ship showing two bright lights, bound E.; 4th, 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, 200 miles E. of do., a brig-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mallett, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Albania, (of St. John, N. B.,) Seely, Calcutta June 18, with mdse. to Ralli Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2, and crossed the equator Oct. 3 in lon. 37 30; had heavy gales from Sands Head to equator; fine weather since; Nov. 3, George Wist, a seaman, fell from main yard and was killed.

Ship Victoria, (Ger.,) Cordes, Bremen Sept. 16, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Kate Howe, (Br., new, 550 tons,) McNeely, Kingsport, N. S., Oct. 22, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Henry, Faulkingham, Sand River, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to master.

Schr. Alexandria, (of Machias,) Faulkingham, Sand River, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Thomas J. Lancaster, Hunter, Baddeck, C. B., 10 ds., with 975 tons plaster to William Brown—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co. Is bound to Newburg.

Schr. W. & H. Wotherspoon (of Parrsboro, N. S.), Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster, to Wotherspoon & Co.

Schr. William H. Mitchell, Snow, Towmey, Two River, N. S., 10 ds., with piling, to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Mary (of Machias), Snow, Shuler, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to A. Richardson.

Schr. Spartel (of Eastport), Crossman, Dorchester, N. B., with building stone to P. I. Sherwood, vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Huntress, Sprunge, Rockport, Me., with lime to J. R. Brown, vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Silver Spray, Eldridge, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Crusoe, Coombs, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Scud, Holloway, Dennisville, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Florida, Thompson, Vinalhaven, with granite to master.

Schr. Boston, Dickerson, Hallowell, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Waterloo, Peck, Deer Isle, Me., with granite.

Schr. Samuel P. Adams, Crowell, Bangor, with lumber to F. H. Smith.

Schr. Joseph Eaton, Peterson, Boston.

Schr. Maggie Cain, Cain, Boston.

Schr. Ida Ella, Marsh, Boston.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Constitution, Young, Boston for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lillian, Freeman, Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Edwin, Francis, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Canary, Brown, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Stokes, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Palmer, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Delaware, Allen, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. & E. Oakley, Newman, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nicanor, Hogan, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Miller, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

Schr. Harmona, Ryder, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James S. Baylis, Arnold, East Greenwich.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Sparkel, Shopshire, New-Haven, for Elisabethport.

Schr. Henry Wilson, Phillips, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Kahn, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Lawson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nicholas Merhrhoff, Merhrhoff, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. West Wind, Frisbee, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Lynch, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William D. Cargill, Rich, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

WIND.—Sunset, light, N.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda; ship Defiant, for San Francisco; barks Augustine Kobbe, for Adelaide; hota, for Liverpool; Bridgeport, for New-Orleans; brig Wm. D. Andrews, for Port au Prince.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—At 10:15 A. M. the Signal Service observer at Barnegat Inlet, N. J., reported a two-masted schr. ashore on North Bar; wind N. W. and fresh; low tide.

Ship Ventus, Theobald, from Bremen, which arr. Nov. 4, reports: From Sept. 24 to the 29th off the mouth of the channel, had strong westerly gales and squalls, carried away foreyard; then stood to the south to get better weather and get up a new yard; then had fine weather to Oct. 23; since had a succession of W. and N. W. gales; Oct. 31, lat. 39 27, lon. 72 24 at daylight, saw a vessel off the weather bow, with only mizzenmast standing and a flag of distress flying, ship at the time lying to under lower maintopsail. It blowing a heavy gale at the time kept her in sight, and at 11 A. M. put on a press of sail, it having moderated somewhat, and worked close up under the lee of the wreck, which proved to be the schr. Geo. S. Hart, of Boston, Capt. Dexter, from Boston, for Savannah; saw they had a good boat and were getting ready to abandon her, kept the ship as close to her as possible under her lee, her mizzen-mast having then gone, also; at 2:30 P. M. got them all safe on board, and brought them to this port. The crew consisted of Capt. Dexter, his brother, mate, four seamen, and cook. The V. is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Nov. 1.—Arr. bark John Griffin, Westberg, New-York; brig Bonito, (Br.,) Murphy, Androssan; schr. E. A. Baisley, Townsend, Cardiff.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—Sld. brig Spanish Main, (Br.,) McCulloch, Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Arr. schr. Tannhauser, Grover, Portland.

Sld. schr. Mary Sluman, Pennington, Pensacola; Manantico, Paudett, Mobile.

LOCKPORT, Nova Scotia, Nov. 3.—Arr. schr. Caledonia, New-York.

MATANZAS, Nov. 4.—Sld. bark Eliza White, Wotton, N. of Hatteras; brig Hyperion, Clark, Fernandina; schr. Effie J. Simmons, Harrington, Savannah.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 5.—Arr. schr. Monsita, New-York.

Cld. schrs. M. L. St. Pierre, Philadelphia; Little Annie, Vineyard Haven.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sld. Stefannino, Eastern Star, Massie Reynolds, Sir Robert Peel, Maryborough, Louisa, Jennie Armstrong, Freya, Brunswick, Progress, M. A. McNeil, Elizabeth Dougall, Champion, Chignecto, Admiral, and Alfred.

Arr. on the 4th inst., Midlothian, Moonlight, Kate Hardine, Daphne, (all at Deal;) Fido, General Sedgwick, James Peake, Jacob, Esau, Francesco T.; on the 5th inst., Poseidon, Cascatelle, George S. Tarbell, Ricardo, Nipote, and Parodi, &c.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The bark Ceylon, (Br.,) Capt. Reynolds, from Cebu, Philippine Islands, for New-York, put into Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Oct. 13, leaking.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn sld. hence to-day for New-York. The White Star steamer Britannic sld. hence for New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mills, Factories, and Foundries a specialty. Estimates free. Complete materials for new roofs 4½c. a sq. ft. Fire-proof. Durable. Easily applied, with positive satisfaction.

ROOFS

Prices low. Correspondence Invited.

Repaired! Painted!! Made water-tight Or no charge.

100 page Book free if you write to-day. Glines' Rubber Roofing being very elastic and requiring no tar or gravel is strongly recommended by Architects and Builders in this section for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over old shingles or felt roofs. Simple directions how to save reshingling. STOP LEAKS EFFECTUALLY AND CHEAPLY in roofs of all kinds or lay new ones; mailed anyone stating where they saw this notice.

N. Y. Slate Roofing Co. { 8 Cedar st., N. Y. 49 So. Front st., Phila.

LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS.

Francis Tomes & Co.

ANNOUNCE TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FALL SUPPLY—SELECTED BY THEIR PARTNER IN LONDON—MADE UP OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES, AND FORMING AN ASSORTMENT THAT FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE, AND CHEAPNESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS CITY.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

PURCHASE INTELLIGENTLY.

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING CANNOT BE PROPERLY BOUGHT WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION OF OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK. AN INSPECTION WILL DEMONSTRATE THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR GOODS. A COMPARISON WILL SHOW THE MODERATION OF OUR PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET.
BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.

DECKER BROTHERS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE MATCHLESS.

33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR FINE WINTER OVERCOATS, MADE TO MEASURE, $30, $35, $40, $45, AND $50.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS TO ORDER, $25, $28, $30, $32, $35, AND $40.

English & French Cassimere Pantaloons TO MEASURE, $9, $10, $11, AND $12.

Why pay Broadway prices when you can get the same MATERIAL, STYLE, AND WORKMANSHIP at 15 to 20 per cent. lower?

HOUGH,

NO. 28 CORTLANDT, CORNER NEW CHURCH ST.

HANDSOME SUITS From $11 to $35.

OVERCOATS From $9 to $30.

All our prices reduced 25 per cent.

COLFAX & OVERTON, No. 233 Broadway.

SOLID SILVER Wedding Presents.

NEW DESIGNS, Cases of Fancy Spoons, Knives, and Ladles, IN ANGELO AND RAPHAEL PATTERNS.

RETAIL.

The Gorham Company

NO. 1 BOND ST.

OLD ROOFS

Of all kinds perfectly repaired and coated with Plastic Slate, and guaranteed tight three to five years; from 1½ cents per square foot upward. Estimates given. Refer to 2,000 Roofs three to ten years old.

Plastic Slate Roofing Co., (Organized 1865. Capital, $100,000.) OFFICE, NO. 79 MAIDEN LANE.

Materials promptly shipped to any point with simple directions for use.

ECONOMY IN COAL

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY Will deliver to consumers of Bituminous Coal its SCREENED, LUMP, GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, equal in every respect for use in grates in OFFICES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., to the best Liverpool Coal, for $8 per ton. Orders received at the principal office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, or at the retail offices, No. 290 Broadway, or to 538 West 14th st.

WATSON & LAING, Retail Agents.

SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS

Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. Recommended by all first-class physicians. Send for circular. D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 633 Broadway, N. Y.

GEO. L. BURR,

Successor to FREEMAN & BURR, 138 and 140 Fulton st., N. Y.

(Established 1863.)

THIS OLD AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT opens the season with a stock unparalleled in extent and variety in Suits, Overcoats, and Clothing of every description, to which the attention of purchasers is cordially invited.

SUITS, $10, $12.	OVERCOATS, $5, $8.
SUITS, $15, $20.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
SUITS, $25, $30.	OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
SUITS, $40, $50.	OVERCOATS, $30, $40.

The facilities of our Custom Department are equal to the demands of the most exacting; any garment can be made to measure at a few hours' notice. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has for years been a specialty, and all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages will always be found in the stock.

BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.	OVERCOATS, $6, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $12.	OVERCOATS, $8, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $20.	OVERCOATS, $12, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.	OVERCOATS, $20, $25.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled. The NEW SYSTEM for ordering by letter, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE. Directions for ordering by letter SENT FREE on application.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA.	Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHL.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

CHENEY BROTHERS AMERICAN BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS

Warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

For real service undoubtedly the best and cheapest Silks made.

A full assortment of all the choice seasonable shades at JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S, BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.

NIP & TUCK. (Chromo.)

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, AN ORGANIZATION FOR IMPORTING TEAS and selling direct to consumers for one small profit. SIXTY BRANCH RETAIL STORES.

Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 pounds of Tea. The company has now ready for delivery a splendid chromo entitled "NIP AND TUCK," size 2 feet, picture, showing a lively altercation between a cat and his pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the picture itself. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated.

THE UNION WOOD WORKS, NO. 59 ANN ST., NEW-YORK. McINTOSH & BROWN, PROPRIETORS.

New and improved machinery, (since the recent fire.) Manufacturers of all articles in wood except furniture and packing boxes. Special attention to special orders, as CASES for all manner of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, CABINETS for SPOOL SILK, COINS, MINERALS, &c. SAMPLE TRUNKS for COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, PLATE CHESTS for JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS, &c., &c. Show Cases, Cabinets, &c., for parties intending to exhibit at the Centennial will receive special care.